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Schmidt Puts Threat Of World Depression **Atop List of Concerns**

By James Reston New York Times Service

SANIBEL ISLAND, Fla. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany is apparently more concerned that the world would drift into an economic depression than into war over Poland or the Middle East.

In interviews here Friday and Saturday, Mr. Schmidt did not criticize President Reagan's ecopomic sanctions against the Polish and Soviet governments. He thought they would have little economic but considerable psy-chological and political effect. He will discuss this with Mr. Reagan this week in Washington hut indicated that his government would oot join in Mr. Reagan's efforts to "punish" the Communists for their repression of the Polish people. It was right to warn the Rus-

sians against direct military interveotion in Poland, he said, but he added that the West had agreed at Yalta in 1945 to divide Europe into spheres of influence, and any attempt to alter the balance of power in Eastern Europe would mean war.

"The great question," he said,
"is what could or should be done beyond sending signals to Warsaw and Moscow. This is the kind of question that has to be asked: What is the range of acnoo available to us in case the signals fail?"

The chancellor, who is here with his family on his annual vacation, was fairly optimistic on some current problems:

· He did not think there was a crisis in the NATO alliance. He had been hearing this gluomy theme, including threats to withdraw U.S. forces from

VIENNA - Poland's military

regime has purged at least 90 offi-

cials, including five provincial gov-

Specific reasons for the purges

were oot given, but it appeared

that at least some of those re-

moved had opposed martial law rule or acted in support of the

Warsaw radio said that in addi-

tion to the purged officials three

factory directors were fired for

The latest purge reports empha-

sized the military regime's attempt

to assure a smooth return to work

Mooday. There have been previous

reports of purges in the Commu-

trade union Solidarity.

inefficient management.

Europe, for more than a quarter ceotury, but these alarms were exaggerated then and oow in his

· He understood the anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe, but they were not anti-American and would not deter him from supporting the emplacement of oew U.S. missiles in West Germany if the arms control talks failed. "I stick firmly to that decision and made this very clear two times to General Secretary

 "On the other hand," he added, "there might have been many fewer demonstrations in Europe if there had been less loose talk out of the U.S., telling the Europeans we were not liv-ing in a postwar period but in a prewar period. That had a psy-chologically devastating effect. On the world economy, how-ever, the former finance minister

West Germany was clearly trophled. If the nations did oot develop what he called a "parallelism" of analysis, planning and action in this field, he said, the present world recession, "if we're not careful enough, could easily turn into a world depres-

High Unemployment, Inflation

"We have a higher unemploy-ment rate in the Western world today than at any time since the early years after the last war. If that situation should last, it will make for vast disarray, dissatisfaction, unrest, especially among the young, if we cannot find enough jobs and opportunities," Mr. Schmidt said.

He added, "At the same time, we have a higher rate of inflation

Soviet bloc, probably from Mos-

cow. They said this assumption

not believed to have substantial

hard-currency reserves and be-cause oo Western institutions or

governments were known to have

publication dated Dec. 30, about

20 factories throughout the coun-

try bave not been operating nor-mally hut are scheduled to reopen

According to a Solidarity union

provided the cash.

Monday.

made because Poland's was



A German tourist, left, greeted West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his wife, Hannelore, on the beach at Sanibel Island, off Florida, where the Schmidts are vacationing.

than is sensible. We have a much higher rate of interest payments than should be permitted in the present situation of investment and fixed capital.

"The present rate of interest in the Western world is ridiculous, so we have to bring down the interest rates. How can one do this as long as most of the Western countries are competing for capital imports from OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] surplus countries? And most countries need capital imports because most of them right now do have great deficits in their current accounts. They are importing capital from OPEC by the tens of billions of dollars per year, and if some-body pays high interest rates, the other guy has to pay high inter-

The chancellor did not attack the United States on this point. If there was a specific American

90 Officials Purged as Poland Girds for Crucial Workday

As evidence that industrial pro-

duction was improving. Warsaw

television reported near-normal

production in the southwestern Silesian coal belt

Walesa, the Solidarity leader who

has been detained since the impo-

sition of martial law Dec. 13, said

Saturday that he had set pre-condi-tions for oegotiating with the gov-

He was said to have demanded

that the rest of the 18-member un-

ernment.

Sources with knowledge of Lech

responsibility for the economic problem, he said, it derived from the fact that the United States is three times bigger than the oext world economy, in Japan, and three and a half times bigger than the West German econo-

The chancellor pleaded for greater understanding oo both sides of the Atlantic of the different economic geographical and political problems that all allied leaders had to face, despite their common objectives. Influence of Geography, History

It was not only that U.S. high interest rates affected the poli-tics and lives of people in Europe, he said, bot also that military decisions were unavoidably affected by geography and histo-

For example, the deployment of new U.S. ouclear missiles in Western Europe obviously

becoming active.

the official figure of eight. They re-

port up to 72 deaths, most of them

in Silesia, but they provide few de-tails, making independent corro-boration difficult.

Disclosure of the purge taking place in provincial governments came in a Trybuna Ludu interview

with Col. Zdzislaw Malina, an offi-

cial in the martial law government.

'Stringent Demands'

Col. Malina told the newspaper that local "committees of defense" began work in each of Poland's 49

provinces immediately after the ci-

The committees made more

stringent demands on the responsi-

bility of provincial governors, mayors, chief administrative offi-

cers and directors of enterprises.

called from their posts."

Warsaw radio said in a report on the oewspaper interview. "As a result, some persons had to be re-

Col. Malina was quoted as saying those purged included some who in normal conditions worked

efficiently but who "failed to cope with the oew tasks resulting from

the specific nature of martial law."

The officials deposed by the military defense committees included

five province governors, two depu-

ty governors, two mayors and \$1 chief administrative officers.

During the weekend, the martial law authorities onlined new aust-

erity measures but said increases in

the cost of food were oegotiable.

They promised pay increases to cushion the effect of the increases. The government also announced

that it had devalued the zloty against Western currencies; it will

INSIDE

isters. Page 5.

Seoul Shakeup

In a Cabinet shakeup meant to

accelerate South Korea's eco-

comie progress, President

Chun Doo Hwan names a oew

premier and replaces five min-

The great migration of Ameri-

cans to California is declining,

The Untouchables

A half century ago Mahatma

Gandhi tried to erase what he

considered "the greatest of all blots" from India's largely

Hindu society by espousing the cause of the untouchables.

Now, attacks on untouchables

are increasing: India ended

1981 with its second massacre

of untouchables in six weeks.

Westward Ha?

analyses show. Page 3.

vilian government was replaced.

looked different in Europe than it would, say, in the state of Ore-

"Germany is about the size of Oregon," be said "populated not hy three million people but by over 60 million people.

Think of a situation where American administration puts 5,000 nuclear rockets into Oregoo and makes plans for adding some hundreds more that could hit the Soviet Union and thereby make Oregoo a great target area for Soviet missiles."

He was careful about discussing the problems of the Middle East, for he has lately been involved in an acrimonious controversy with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel. But he did say it was important for the West to understand the problems of all the contending parties and not concentrate exclusively on the problems of Is-

Saudis Set Out Terms For 'Accepting' Israel

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service RIYADH - The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, has said in an interview that in return for Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights and the return of occu-pied Arab lands, his government was prepared "to accept it" - re-

ferring to Israel.

Asked wby Israel should risk returning the occupied lands when Arah nations and Palestinians were oot willing to recognize Israel explicitly, the foreign minister, Prince Saod answered:

"It cannot respond to the pres-"It cannot respond to the present-day situation based on what Hitler did in World War II. Arab countries did oot accept Israel before, in 1948. The change has taken some doing. There has been a tremendous shift on the part of Arab countries to accept this situation."

He said that this was the meaning of Crown Prince Fahd's recent proposal "confirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace." Uotil the interview with Prince Saud here last Wednesday, the Saudi Arabians had declined to say whether the word countries specifically included Israel.

Key Points of Plan

The key points of Prince Fahd's plan called for Israel to return all lands cooquered in the 1967 war and the establishment of a Palestinian natioo with East Jerusalem as its capital. The seventh point cootained the clause affirming the right of all countries in the region to live in peace.

Israel said the clause did not constitute recognition and rejected the plan outright. Ilsraeli officials in Jerusalem re-

jected Sunday Prince Sand's statement, calling it "a return to the Fahd plan," The Associated Press

The officials said that while Is-rael is ready for peace talks with any Arab country without precoo-ditions, "the Fahd plan contains precooditions, which we reject."] Dissensioo over Prince Fahd's eight-point plan broke up an Arab League meeting in November in

Fez, Morocco. Bot Prince Saud

said the plan was still very

alive, that he hoped Arab leaders would reconvene "in three or four months" and that he "hoped and expected" that the next meeting would result in "a common Arab positioo" based oo the Fahd plan. Prince Saud said that the present situation was "very danger-ous," that it was important for Americans to see that the Saudis desired peace, and that he wanted

Americans to debate and rethink their policy in the Middle East. losisting that U.S policy fostered Israeli intransigence in ne-gotiations, Prince Saud maintained, "If there is no change in

United States policy, all directions lead to conflict in the region." interest in good relations with Arab nations. Instead, be contend-

ed that Washington was "building

He refused to grant that U.S. policy was aimed at balancing its interest in a secure Israel with its

a self-interest for Israel oot to

The United States has a policy of making Israel more secure in or-der to bring about more comprom-ises from Israel," he said. "Then Israel says that any compromise threatens its security." He called this "the false premise" of U.S.

The foreign minister made it-clear that his government was our simply going to wait for Washington to change and that equal effort was being devoted to end conflict mong Arabs and frame a united Arab stand against Israel.

The interview with Prince Saud came in a period of unusual diplomade activity by Arab leaders, activity sparked in part by Israel's decision last month to annex the

tions to impose sanctions on Israel if it does not revoke its annexation. The UN Security Council is scheduled to debate the Syrian proposal on Jan. 5. The interview with the Saudi foreign minister was one of several talks with senior Saudi officials about the meaning of the Fahd

Golan Heights. Presideot Hafez al-Assad of Syria has toured the Ara-bian Peninsula to gain support for his proposal for the United Na-

plan and the question of Israel. Western diplomats in Riyadh said that the message oo acceptance of tsrael in the interviews was along the same lines as their private conversations with Saudi officials

Prince Saud charged in his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

France to Sell Egypt 20 Mirage Combat Jets

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt signed a \$1-bil-lion agreement with France oo Sunday for the purchase of 20 advanced Mirage-2000 jet fighters, a deal that may have repercussions on the additional sale of U.S. military aircraft to this country.

Announcing the accord at the end of a three-day visit here. French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said his government had agreed to finance the sale of this first batch" of the latest Mirage model to Egypt but that terms for the purchase of additional planes would have to be discussed later.

Egypt had hoped to elinch a \$2.4-billion deal to buy between 40 and 60 of the sophisticated French planes, but there was no indicatioo that an accord on a larger arms package had been reached. Nonetheless, the accord is a ma-

jor coup for France, which has been seeking contracts abroad for the purchase of the Mirago-2000 to meet the costs of its production in larger oumbers.

It could mean that Egypt will use its scarce resources to buy the French aircraft rather than seeking to obtain more U.S.-made F-16 jets, the first of which are about to arrive here from the United States.

Uoder the present \$3-billion U.S. military aid package for Egypt, Cairo is to obtain 40 F-16 aircraft, currently the most sophisticated jet in its air force. Before the French deal was announced, it had been reported that the Egyptian military wanted the United States to provide 100 to 150 more

Egypt's main problem is financing its arms purchases. The French terms, as announced Sunday by Egyptian Defense Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala, hardly seem a gift. The minister said France had agreed to a six-year loan in 12 dons that installments at 9-percent interest. peace."]

However, the loan includes a twoyear grace period.

Mr. Henru also disclosed that France has agreed to train 15 Egyptian officers, 12 helicopter pilots and 100 pilots and mechanics for the French-made Alpha jet trainer. Egypt signed an accord to huy 30 Alpha jets last June.

The French minister of external relations, Claude Chevsson, also visiting here Sunday, said after meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mobarak that France was ready to "support, accompany and guarantee" oegotiations for a com-prehensive Mideast settlement but could out organize them.

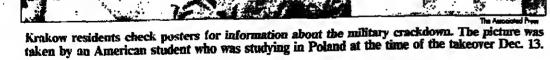
Mr. Mubarak later said that France, apparently through Mr. Cheysson, had again promised to participate in the multilateral peacekeeping force being orga-nized to police the Sinai desert after Israel completes its withdraw there in April. Israel has opposed European participation in the

[United Press International, reporting from Cairo, said that Mr. Cheysson also expressed support PLO should be brought into the peace oegotiations. However, he indicated that France would not extend diplomatic recognition to

Referring to Israeli objections to a European Mideast peace initi-ative, Mr. Cheyssoo said, "We cannot take any action without the permission of the states of the region, but we are prepared to help in this connection.

IMr. Chevsson said the Palestimians have "the right to a homeland and a state, but this cannot be dictated from outside the region." Asked if France was ready to rec-ognize the PLO, he said: "France extends recognition to states only, and the PLO is oot a state. But we say that it represents the Palestinian combatants and, therefore, must participate in any ocgodadons that aim at the realization of

Among them is the Lenin ship-yard in Gdansk, where the authoriion presidium and three advisers nist Party, newspapers and public be present at talks. Lower-level institutioos sueb as universities. cootacts between government and Solidarity officials have been going ties have been issuing new work On a financial matter, Western cards in an apparent attempt to weed out workers they believe are sources in Warsaw were quoted Sunday as saying Poland had on, union sources said, but they retroublemakers. ported little progress. found \$350 million it occded to



Coup Leaders Call for Surrender Of Ghana Vice President, Cabinet

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast -- The leaders of Ghana's military coup called on former Vice President William deGraft Johnson and Cabinet ministers Sunday afterupon to surrender to police within 24 hours, for their own protection, broadcast from Acera by the Pro-

The call was made in a radio visional National Defense Council, which has been ruoning Ghana since Thursday's coup. The broad-cast, monitored in Abidian, did not mentioo President Hilla Limann and gave no news of his whereabouts. He was at first bebeved to have remained in the presidential residence following

The overthrow by a military regime of the elected government in Ghana has reportedly alarmed other civilian-led states in West Africa, including Nigeria, where a democratic government came to tration were formally dismissed.

power two years ago at the same Former Air Force Lt. Jerry J.

Rawlings, 34, after carrying out his second coup in less than three years, said the new government wanted to assure the world that Ghana would "continue to honor its commitments to the Economic Community of West African States, the Commonwealth, the nonaligned movement, the United Nations and all other bodies of which it is a member."

Mr. Rawlings has generally kept his personal political and ideological leanings private, though he has frequently expressed admiration for the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Oadhafi.

The Rawlings junta suspended Ghana's constitution Saturday night and banned all political par-ues. Mr. Limann and his adminis-

Announcing these measures in a time as the recently deposed one in Ghana.

Former Air Force Lt. Jerry J.

five-minute radio speech, Mr. Rawlings also said that the 140-member parliament had been dissolved and that all executive and legislative decisions would be made by the Provisional National

Defense Council. Mr. Rawlings characterized Mr. Limann, his ministers and the former ruling People's National Party as "criminals" who had subjected Ghana to "a great denial of the people's fundamental rights."

Mr. Rawlings has frequently accused Mr. Limann of corruption since he handed over power to Mr. Limann in September, 1979, after heading the country for 112 days. Mr. Rawlings took over in 1979 by overthrowing the military regime of Lt. Gen. Frederick W.K. Akuffo, who, with two other former chiefs of state, was later executed for corruption and abuse of public

Another center of persistent re- The appearance of an increasing banks.

The sources were quoted as saying that it was assumed that the money had come from within the Soviet bloc arched a saying that a come from within the sources were quoted as saying that it was assumed that the money had come from within the sources were quoted as saying that it was assumed that the money had come from within the sources were quoted as saying the same of the mathead, indicated that remnants of the suspended union to the mathead, indicated that remnants of the suspended union to 10 Western Sovernments and sistance has been Wroclaw, where monher of underground Solidarity zlotys to buy the currencies.

The Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu reported that the zloty would officially be worth 80 to the dollar instead of 34 The change will oot affect Poland's Many of the publications carry \$27-billion debt to the West. reports of death tolls higher than The government said the price

> cents a kilogram (2.2 pounds) and from \$2.25 to \$6.90 for a kilogram of ham. But the head of the state price commission said the increases were open for discussion this To help workers meet rising

of sugar would rise from 13 to 57

costs, they will get increases averaging 1,200 zlotys a month on salaries averaging 7,700 zlotys monthly, the official said, Banking sources in Frankfurt

said Tuesday that Poland had resumed making limited interest payments oo debts to Western banks. The sources said this was an indication that the country was attempting to hopor its financial obligations.
The payments were the first

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mubarak Shifts Cabinet And Names Premier

By William E. Farrell New York Times Service CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak has dismissed the Egyptian Cabinet, named a new premier and

ordered him to form a new govern-The new premier is Ahmed Fuad Mohieddin, 55, a politican and radiologist who has been in Egyptian public life since the time of Nasser.

Uotil Saturday's action by Mr.

Mubarak, Mr. Mohieddin was first deputy premier. The post of premier was beld by Mr. Mubarak, who inherited it after President Anwar Sadat was assassinated oo

Mr. Mubarak said some time ago that he would relinquish the post, and Mr. Mohieddin had been mentioned as a candidate to replace him.

After meeting with Mr. Mu-barak Saturday, Mr. Mohieddin said, "The president wants to de-vote all his time to his work as head of state."

"I will make some changes in the ministerial liceup," Mr. Mohieddin said, "but they will be Government officials said that

key posts - such as the beads of the Foreign Ministry and Defense Ministry - would be retained by the incumbents. According to the government sources, the Cabinet shakeup will focus on ministries concerned with internal affairs, such as the economy, which Mr. Mubarak has said is his major area of concetts. Mr. Mobieddin said the focus of

the new Cabinet would be "the solution of argent economic problems as soon as possible. The government oews agency

or the control of the

said Sunday that Mr. Mohieddin has nominated a new economie team as part of the shakeup, according to The Associated Press in

The agency said Mr. Mohieddin had nominated Mohammed Abdel-Fattah Ibrahim, governor of the central bank, to serve as deputy premier for finance and economy, succeeding Abdel-Razzah Abdel-Megnid, who also is planning

The agency also said Fuad Hashem, a Cairo University ecocomics professor and chairman of the board of the Egyptian Compaoy for Engineering and Construc-tion, would succeed Soliman Noureldin as minister of the economy, while Salah Hamed would replace Fuad Hussein as finance

minister, The AP reported.]
Helmi Abdel-Akher, minister for parliamentary affairs, is also expected to be replaced.

The names of both Mr. Abdel-Meguid and Mr. Abdel-Akher surfaced recently at an ethics court hearing into the affairs of Rashad Osman, a millionaire former member of Parliament who has been coovicted of "corrupting political life and harming Egypt's economic interests." No charges have been filed against either Mr. Abdel-Meguid or Mr. Abdel-Akher.

Mr. Osman has been ordered detained for a year and his property and assets have been confiscated by the state, A prosecution witness at Mr.

Osman's trial charged that Mr. Abdol-Meguid waived the pay-ment of customs duties worth \$6 million even though a similar request by Mr. Osman had been reby customs officials. Mr. Abdel-Akher was accused of abus-



Ahmed Fuad Mohieddin, Egypt's new premier, meets reporters.

the country's economy. Mr. Abdel-Akher asked for a leave of absence last month and Mr. Abdel-Meguid asked Mr. Mubarak to investigate accusations made against him in court, a spokesman for his office said, according to a Reuters dispatch from Cairo.

The action by Mr. Mubarak was another indication that he intends to place his own stamp on the office he inherited from Sadat. After the assassination, the 53-year-old president called for continuity and order in the transition. After his overwhelming election in a referendum, he quickly swore in the entire Cabinet he inherited from

But there has been speculation for several weeks that Cabinet changes would be made soon. Mr. Mubarek still has one critical post to fill, that of vice president, a position he had held until the assassi-

Mr. Mubarak has also taken a oumber of steps in recent weeks to

ing his position to the detriment of narrow the scope and take the sting out of the surprise crackdown on dissenters ordered by Sadat in September.
Sadat stunned the nation by ar-resting 1,536 Moslem fundamen-

talists, journalists, politicians, law-yers and other critics of his government, claiming that they "directly or indirectly" abetted "sectarian

Recently Mr. Mubarak released nearly 100 of those detained. He has met with the opposition party leaders, and they have pledged to support his call for internal economic reform.

Saturday an unspecified oumber of teachers and journalists whom Sadat removed from their posts were restored to their doties.

Mr. Mohieddin studied law in the 1950s at the same time that he studied medicine. He has taught medicine, served in Egypt's Parliament, been the governor of three provinces at different times and

Westerners in Russia See Few Sanction Effects

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW - For months, Americans representing various U.S. companies in the Soviet Union have been asking themselves, as one of them put it last summer, "What the hell are we doing bere?"

Since President Jimmy Carter miposed a partial embargo on U.S. exports following the Soviet inter-vention in Afghanistan two years ago, U.S. businessmen in Moscow have had precious little to do. Many fill their time playing backgammon during office bours, conducting long lunches and attending every performance of the Bol-shoi Ballet.

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON - They are

called the Helsinki accords on

security and cooperation in Eu-

rope, and in the three weeks since the military crackdown in

Poland, the Reagan administra-

tion has seized on them as the sock with which to seek to ad-

minister a moral beating to the

Polish authorities and the Soviet

In his Christmas address,

President Reagan charged that

the Polish government "has trampled underfoot solemn com-

mitments to the Helsinki ac-

Secretary of State Alexander

M. Haig Jr. has gone further. In

recent interviews and speeches,

Mr. Haig has questioned whether the Soviet Union signed

the accords as "a charade or subterfuge for more insidious objec-

tives" and argued that the agree-

ment forbids Soviet treatment of

focused on provisions calling for

the signatory nations "to respect

buman rights and fundamental freedoms." But it has overlooked

the fact that the accords are only

a part of the vast and amor-

phous détente mosaic built up

Blueprint for Coexistence

In Europe, the accords have

been regarded as the symbolic

blueprint of how the two halves of the continent can coexist in

peace. But to the United States the document was criticized

By David B. Occaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — A spate of recent loci-dents tovolving Iranian diplomats

and alleged Iranian-trained terror-

ists arrested in the oil-wealthy Atab Gulf sheikhdoms has given

new urgency to these countries'

two weeks, a high-ranking Iranian

diplomat has been expelled from

an Arabian peninsula country for

allegedly promoting subversion of

The (Northern) Yemen Arab

Republic last week declared the Iranian charge d'affaires as perso-

na non grata, announcing that he

had been caught distributing "anti-

Early last week, the senior Iranian diplomat in Bahrain, Hassan Shushtari Zadeb, was expelled after authorities there arrested 60

persons who were said to have

been trained in Iran and preparing

to launch Khomeini-style revolu-tions in the oil-rich Arab skeikh-

doms and kingdoms of the region.

The arrests and expulsion of Ira-

nian diplomats have again brought to the fore the issue of internal se-

curity among the six conservative

Arab Gulf states and have riveted

their attention on Iran, rather than

the Soviet Union or even Israel, as

the major immediate source of ins-

The incidents raise the question of what assistance the U.S. Rapid

Deployment Force could have.

been to these states had the alleged Iranian conspirators succeeded in taking over Bahrain or, more im-

portant, one of the main oil-pro-

Moro.
Police said the raid was carried

out by at least three attackers, who exploded a car bomb at a wall of

the exercise yard of the prison. The raiders passed submachine guns to the four women as they jumped through the hole, police said, and the group exchanged heavy gunfire

with prison guards before escaping

this northern Italian town, which is 80 kilometers (50 miles) south-

east of Verona, the city where the Red Brigades kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier on Dec. 17.

Gen. Dozier, who is still missing, is assigned to NATO's Southern Command.

Police sources said the escape

did not appear to be linked to the

Police set up roadblocks around

the local government.

Yemeni leaflets."

plans for a regional security pact.

The administration has

Poland as a vassal state.

during the 1970s.

long time. Western diplomats and observ-

ers in Moscow believe that the imers in Moscow believe that the impact of Mr. Reagan's action on the Soviet economy will be negligible except that the Russians will have to redesign some aspects of the pipeline they plan to build from Siberia to Western Europe. Among the U.S. sanctions was suspension of licenses for sales of a newly enlarged list of oil and gas equip-With the exception of grain

sales, U.S. exports to the vast Soviet market have never lived up to the initial promises of detente. And President Reagan's new trade

restrictions, intended to show U.S.

displeasure at Soviet influence in the Polish martial law crackdown.

are likely to diminish sharply prospects of U.S.-Soviet trade for a

harshly at its signing as a betray-al of Western interests.

during almost three years of dip-lomatic negotiation known as

the Conference on Security and

Cooperation in Europe. Its so-

called final act was signed by

NEWS ANALYSIS

President Gerald R. Ford, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev

and the leaders of 33 other coun-

tries to Helsinki on Aug. 1, 1975. The signatories included all

the members of the North Atlan-

tic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact military alliance,

as well as those European coun-

tries that have steered a neutral

statement of principles covering a wide range of political, eco-nomic, social and cultural ques-tions. The accords have been re-garded in both Eastern and

Western Europe as perhaps the

most useful rationale for the dip-lomatic, trade and other ex-

changes that have become the

Questions Are Raised

raised questions that go beyond even the question of whether burnan rights are being violated to Poland. Of most immediate

concern is the danger that the Polish crisis will engulf détente to a oew wave of cold war con-

There also are serious ques-

main danger facing them oow.

have turned to Saudi Arabia for help and have signed bilateral se-

curity agreements with the Saudis

following the mid-December ar-rests to Bahrain.

have seized upon the occasion to

promote their own plan for closer

security cooperation among the six

kingdoms and sheikhdoms of the

lower Gulf — Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait,

Cooperation Plan

Gulf Cooperation Council, partly

to deal with common internal and

regional security problems. But differences of views, and in some cases suspicion of Sandi domina-

tion, have kept the council from

are scheduled to meet in Riyadh

on Jan. 18 to discuss the Saudi

plan. The Sandis are proposing military and security cooperation among the six Arab Gulf states— but without having an integrated military command or force—both

to defend the world's oil beartland

and their own conservative govern-ments without U.S. or other out-

The latest Iranian scare seems to

Bahraini security sources have

be a catalyst for agreement on the

The defense ministers of the six

Last year the six formed the

Oman and Saudi Arabia.

adopting a security pact.

The Saudis, in turn, appear to

Gulf States Seek Joint Security Against Iran

ducing skeikhdoms like the United Arab Emirates.

One of the objectives of the cluded 45 Bahrainis, 13 Saudis and

from foreign intervention particularly by Russia. But the latest events suggest that Iranian-fomented revolutions may be at the latest ation of Bahrain and had recommended to the Islamic Front for the Liber-ation of Bahrain and had recommended to the Islamic Front for the Liber-ation of Bahrain and had recommended to the Islamic Front for the Liber-ation of Bahrain and had recommended to the Islamic Front for the Liber-ation of Bahrain and had recommended to the Islamic Front for the Liber-ation of Bahrain and had recommended to the Islamic Front for the Islamic Fro

assassination to Iran.

learned of the alleged conspiracy when the security force in Dubai, one of the mini-sheikhdoms in the

United Arab Emirates, arrested six

members of the network and

This seems to suggest the front also had members and activities in

some of the other Arab Gulf

Iran has vehemently denied

Bahraini allegations that it had

anything to do with the front or

the group arrested in Bahrain, but neither the Bahraini government

nor the other Gulf council mem-

bers seem to be taking the denials

(Continued from Page 1)

received by the banks since martial law was imposed. But the banking

sources said the payments were

not enough to show whether Po-land was capable of paying all the interest on its 1981 debts as de-

As a condidon for rescheduling payments of about \$2.4 billion due

in 1982, the banks gave Poland un-til the end of 1981 to pay off inter-

manded by the banks.

turned them over to Bahrain.

But the events in Poland have

tangible signs of détente.

The document is a nonbinding

The accords were worked out

ment, and Moscow is now expect-ed to buy the equipment from West Germany or Japan.

Statistics also demonstrate the Western observers' point. Since the Carter embargo, U.S. nonagricul-tural exports to the Soviet Union have withered to \$380 million for the first eight months of last year, out of a total of about \$1.1 billion. The total U.S. exports in 1979 were \$3.6 billion and the U.S. Department of Commerce predicted, before the Afghanistan move, that 1980 exports would reach \$4.8 bit-

Little Leverage Under stiff political pressure, Mr. Reagan lifted Mr. Carter's ag-ricultural embargo in April and

ioo and its Eastern European

And the West's inability to

work out a concerted response

to the crisis raises big questions

about relations between the United States and its European

The Helsinki agreement was drafted in a way that carefully allowed East and West to pre-

serve their own interpretations of detente. Both the United States and the Soviet Union now

find language in it to support

Tacit Recognition

any secret of its view that the agreement represented tacit in-

ternational recognition of its he-

And the Western signatories

accepted the main Soviet goal — inclusion of a provision pledging

the signatory nations to respect the "inviolability" of all borders

in Europe. In practical terms, that meant freezing the status

quo in Eastern Europe.
Although Mr. Haig now con-

tends that Heisinki put an end to

"the post-Yalta concept" of a

Soviet sphere of influence, it was

clear during the long negotia-tions leading up to the Helsinki agreement that the West accept-

ed Moscow's position to Eastern

In exchange for that tacit rec-ognition, the West sought Soviet concessions in other areas, such

gemony over Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union never made

their stances on Poland.

tions about whether the spirit of as in easing tensions over Berlin.

Helsinki applies to the evolving relations between the Soviet Un-

ternative.

as-usual basis."

Polish Crisis Could Severely Strain Helsinki Accords

neighbors.

the United States signed an agree-ment with the Kremlin raising the grain available to the Soviet Union to a record 25 million tons.

But, short of a new grain embar-go, the United States has little trade leverage on the Soviet Un-ion. Hence, Mr. Reagan's measures, if not accompanied by simi-lar sanctions by other Western countries, are not expected to have a significant impact on the Soviet

Judging from remarks by allied diplomats in Moscow, there is little enthusiasm among the U.S. al-lies for a move to follow Mr. Reagan's lead.

Tass noted the allied reluctance with satisfaction. As one commen-

The question now is where the Polisb crisis leaves the Helsinki

accords. It could degenerate toto

a propaganda weapon used by both sides. Or its human-rights

provisions could be ignored in

et down. Soviet leaders obvious-ly would like that, and some Western European governments seem inclined to choose that al-

Max M. Kampelman, the

chief U.S. delegate to the Ma-drid follow-up conference on the

Helsinki accords, warned Con-

gress recently that the allies are unlikely to support talk in Washington that the United States should renounce the ac-

cords in retaliation for the events in Poland. But he said

U.S. delegates could not return

to the negotiating table in Ma-

drid next month on a "business-

Pravela Accusation

charged Sunday that President Reagan violated the Helsinki ac-

cords by imposing economic

the counterrevolutionary forces

in Poland is in itself a violation

of the principles of the Helsinki

final act," Pravda commentator

Vitaly Korionov said.
"But the White House goes

even further, demanding that the

Polish government pursue in its

home policy a line welcome to Washington," be added.

The Saudi interior minister, Prince Nayer, said his country had

evidence it was among those tar-

geted by the front. He rushed to

Bahrain on Dec. 19 to sign a joint

security agreement within days of the initial Bahraini announcement

Prince Nayef refused to give any details about the agreement but he

did say that Saudi Arabia stood

ready to "do anything in its power,

including sending security forces, to help out Bahrain or any other

He also said that Saudi Arabia expected the other Gulf council members to join the security pact.

Bahrain's interior minister,

Mohammed Khalifa, on the other

hand, was quoted by a Kuwaio

newspaper as saying it was time for the Gulf council to establish its

own rapid deployment force "to

Gulf state, if the need arises."

of the plot.

need arises.

90 Polish Officials Purged

As Crucial Workday Looms

Support for the conspiracy of

sauctions on Poland.

MOSCOW (UPI) - Pravda

opes that the simadon will qui-

only a few percent, of the Soviet foreign trade and even a more meager part of the Soviet GNP." Soviet sales to the United States have dropped from \$873 million in 1979 to \$453 million in 1980 and \$197 million for the first eight

months of last year.
Since the Carter embargo, U.S. businessmen have complained about repeated shifts in U.S. restraints and licensing policies, and many companies have quietly re-duced their presence in Moscow while Pan American World Airways and Citibank have pulled out

Western Food Aid

The main thrust of Soviet policy oow is to blunt the political impact of Mr. Reagan's sanctions. In the immediate term, this means to secure West European food aid to Poland — thus easing Moscow's strain in supplying the Poles — and to prevent Poland's defaulting

on its buge debt to the West.

The bankruptcy of Poland would imperil the creditworthiness of the entire Soviet bloc and en-danger Moscow's ability to borrow Western markets to finance

grain purchases this winter. A long-term objective is to maintain trade links with other Western countries at a time of increased Soviet economie difficulnes. After three successive had harvests and the new strain of military competition with the United States, basic structural weaknesses in the economy have become more obvious. Poland has put additional burdens on Moscow. The Soviet Union bas been sup-

plying Poland with raw materials. energy and food for the past year in an effort to shore up the Warsaw government. But details of the Soviet aid have filtered out from Warsaw, not Moscow. It is politically difficult in Russia to explain substantial shipments of meat to Poland when Soviet consumers have a hard time finding meat in

their shops.

According to the daily Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, Polish deliveries of coal and other products to the Soviet Union have dropped by about 50 percent of scheduled targets for 1981. The Russians, however, have increased their deliveries to the Poles. This means that, apart from direct grants, Poland has run a trade deficit estimated at more than \$3 billion.

Hard-Currency Credits

The amount of Soviet hard-currency credits to Poland is not known. But Soviet hard currency deposits with Western banks were down by \$5 billion to \$3.6 billion between last January and June. Soviet gold sales are known to have tocreased last year on a falling market, an indication that the Kremlin is seeking hard currency for trade.

Thus it seems clear that the Soviet Union will have to pay a heavy economic price for Poland. The Polish crisis, even without

unified Western sanctions, is exon the entire Soviet bloc. Western specialists in Moscow say that this is, ironically, a result of Soviet efforts during past decades to bring about greater totegration of East European economies and thus secure the Soviet grip on the region.

Poland is Moscow's second major trading partner, with a bilateral flow in 1980 of \$11.3 billion, compared to \$13 billion with East Ger-many. Polish trade accounts for 9 percent of Soviet foreign trade. The relationship is far more crucial to the Poles, whose deliveries to the Soviet Union account to 30 percent of exports. The Soviet Union supplies almost 60 percent of Poland's raw materials and nearly

90 percent of its energy. While Russia plans to cut oil deliveries to other East European countries by 10 percent, it in-creased them to Poland last year by between 2 million tons and 16 millioo tons. A recent study in Russia calculated that Soviet deliveries of raw materials and oil to Poland have saved Warsaw about \$8 billion in the last five years.

Poland's failures to supply its East European partners with commodioes and parts reportedly have led to disruptions in various Soviet and other East European plants. But the Soviet bloc has cootinued to assist Poland because a Polish economic collapse would be an economic as well as a political dis-

(Continued from Page 1)

unhuried and unemotional way that "Israel policy is to try to pre-cipitate a war." To support this, be cited the bombing of an Iraqi no-clear reactor near Baghdad in June and overflights of Saudi territory. He coolinged. "Conditions the Arab world are such that we

are willing to negotiate a peace — peace for territory and Palestinian rights." He specifically said all of the Golan Heights had to be re-

turned to Syria.

Asked why Syria, the Palestine
Liberadon Organization and others refused to support the Fahd
plan, Prince Saud responded, "If they thought it was achievable, they would all support it openly." Saudi Arabia, he continued, was in a different situation from the other Arab states, "so that we are more able to take the initiative,"

But "the besitancy of Syria and others is not inexplicable, nor does it reflect an unwillingness to achieve a peaceful settlement," Prince Saud said. For them to accept Israel before Israel agrees to return all the occupied territories



President Reagan, right, and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig in Palm Springs. Calif., at the home of Walter Annenberg, where Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were staying.

Reagan and Aides Discuss Foreign Policy, Schmidt Visit

New York Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. — President Reagan spent the last day of his California trip conferring with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on foreign policy matters, including the U.S. effort to win European approval of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The president planned to return to the White House on Sunday.

Members of the newly created "special situa-don group" of the National Security Council met at the White House on Saturday morning with Vice President Bush to discuss developments to

Later Saturday, Mr. Reagan met with Mr. Haig, then with Mr. Haig, Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark and Michael K. Deaver,

the deputy White House chief of staff, to discuss the planned visit to Washington on Tuesday of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said there were no plans for Mr. Reagan to discuss the impending foreign policy personnel shake-up reported last week. White House offi-cials said then that Mr. Reagan will choose Mr. Clark to replace Richard V. Allen, the oational

A White House spokesman said Sunday that Mr. Allen had asked presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d for a meeting with Mr. Reagan. While no such meeting was on the schedule, "it could come as early as Monday," the spokesman said.

U.S. Weighs New Steps to Further

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering new they termed a lack of urgency to Washington to get the antonomy talks moving, informed govern-ment officials said there recently steps in the lagging Palestinian au-tonomy negotiations between Israel and Egypt and an early trip to the two countries by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., official sources have said.

Several possible moves cluding appointment of a high-level U.S. oegotiator — are being considered, although officials have expressed little hope for a quick resolotion of differences on Palestinian autonomy on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Ambassador to Egypt Alfred L. Atherton Jr. and ambassador to Israel Samuel W. Lewis — at present the ranking U.S. oegotiators to the talks — left for home during the weekend to participate in discussions early this week. State Department spokesman Joseph Reap Jr. said the talks will center on the autonomy i

process in the Middle East. The discussions will take place at a time of tension and uncertainty in U.S. relations with Israel. Among other things, the administration is facing a decision within the next several days about its stand at the United Nations regarding Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights on Dec. 14.

'Null and Void'

The United States, along with all 14 other members of the UN Security Council, voted Dec. 17 to consider Israel's action "null and void." The resolution called on Israel to rescind the annexation and committed the Security Council to a further meeting by Jan. 5 to consider "appropriate measures" if Is-rael refused.

Arab representatives have said they will seek definitive UN action, possibly including economic sanctions, if Israel refuses to rescind the annexation. The Reagan administration has refused to say what it will do if faced by such Arab appeals, although U.S. support for sanctions against Israel is

considered unlikely.

Another topic for Middle Eas policy-makers is the intensified maneuvering within the Arab world following the Israeli annexa-tion. Saudi Arabia and Syria, tion. Saudi Arabia and Syna, which have been at odds in recent months, have been negotiating a rapprochement, and Crown Prince Fand of Saudi Arabia has postponed a visit to Washington.

The Israeli action and Arab reaction have complicated the posi-tion of Egypt, Israel's sole negodating partner in the region. Egyp-tian President Hosni Mubarak sent a personal letter to President Reagan after the annexation, and Mr. Mubarak has scheduled a trip to Washington for early February to discuss the peace process and

Like his sponsor and mentor, Anwar Sadat, Mr. Mubarak had hoped for successful completion or at least strong progress in the Palestinian automorny negotiations by this spring. Under the Egyptian-Is-raeli peace treaty, Israel is scheduled to return the rest of the occupied Sinai to Egypt in late April, and achievements for the Palestinians by that time would tend to re-fute charges that Egypt had settled

for a separate peace with the Jew-isb state. Mr. Haig had been scheduled to fly to Israel on Dec. 13 and Egypt on Dec. 18 for brief stops on an extensive tour following a NATO meeting in Brussels, but his tour was postpooed because of the martial law crackdown in Poland oo Dec. 13.

Israelis Are Encouraged

JERUSALEM (WP) — Officials of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government said Sunday that they were encouraged by the steps the Reagan administration appeared to be taking to accelerate the autonomy talks.

Autonomy Talks on Palestinians Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, The Israeli cabinet discussed the issue in a meeting Sunday, and while some ministers were report-

> have been clear signs from the Reagan administration of n change to U.S. direction. They cited both the recall of Mr. Atherton and Mr. Lewis and the recurring reports that Mr. Haig will not only visit Egypt and Israel next month, but will also sooo appoint a special envoy to the negoti-

ed to be concerned about what

Senior Israeli officials, including

previously had expressed concern that the failure to name such an envoy reflected declining U.S. confidence in the Camp David peace Yitzhak Modai, a minister with-

out portfolio, called for closer scrutiny of the other parties to the autocomy talks. He said after the meeting Sunday that he had stopped short of calling for a postponement of Israel's withdrawal from the last third of the Sinai Peninsula on April 25. But he added that he had said that between oow and then the attitudes of Egypt and the United States toward the negotiations should be

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Dispute Splits U.K. Centrist Alliance

LONDON — A dispute crupted Sunday to Britain's oew centrist alli-ance between the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party over the

sharing of parliamentary seats to be fought at the next general election. Chief SDP negotiator William Rodgers said that be had broken off talks with the Liberals, some of whom he accused of reneging on an agreement to divide 600 scats in Britain between the two parties. He said a crisis threatened the alliance but later he called it a "hiccup" in an

attempt to minimize the rift. Liberal leader David Steel dismissed the disagreement as "little local difficulties" and said he was sure the alliance's success would not be undermined. The SDP-Liberal partnership is leading the ruling Conserv-. ative Party and opposition Labor Party in public opinion polls.

Local Liberals to Greenock, Scotland, and Derbyshire, England, have challenged the SDP's claims to contest seats on behalf of the alliance.

New Fighting Reported By Iran, Iraq United Press International

BEIRUT — Iran and Iraq reported major new fighting along the northern part of their border Sunday and issued ultimatums that indicated a new peace effort had failed. Communiques from Baghdad and Tehran said 1,100 people were killed or wounded on both sides in the weekend fighting.

Iran denied reports of a Syrian-Kuwaiti plan for mediations to end the war and said Iran would "cootinue fighting until victory." Iraq said it, welcomed mediation efforts but would continue fighting until Iran recognizes its "territorial rights."

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali-Akbar Velayati, who returned to Tehran

on Saturday after three days of talks with Syrian officials in Damascus, said there was no mediation plan. Iraq's ambassador to Kuwait, Abdul Jaber Omar Ghani, met Sunday with Kuwaiti leaders and said Iraq welcomed their mediation efforts. But he said Iraq would "stick to our national rights in our waters and territory."

Blast Damages Pipeline for Iraqi Oil

BEIRUT - An explosion on Sunday set fire to a newly reopened pipeline in northern Lebanon carrying crude oil from Iraq to the Lebanese port of Tripoli. Oil industry sources said the explosion could have been caused by sabotage.

There was no indication of who or what may have been responsible for the explosion, 5 kilometers (3 miles) from the Syrian border, Lebanese state radio quoted Oil and Industry Minister Mohammed Youssel Bai down as saying the fire was out and experts were assessing the damage. The pipeline, a spur of a line that crosses Syria to the port of Baniyas reopened 10 days ago after being disused for five years due to the civi strife in Lebanon and disputes between Syria and Iraq over transit dues. Use of the piepeline would significantly increase Iraq's oil exports, which have been severely curtailed by its 15-mooth-old war with Iran.

Iran Reports Deaths of 7 Opponents

BEIRUT — Five leftist opponents of Iran's Islamie fundamentalis regime have been executed and two have been killed in street classes with Revolutionary Guards, the Iranian news agency reported Sunday.

The agency said five members of the Mujahidin Khalq group were executed last week in Amol and Sari, in northern Iran, Behbahan, in the southwest and in Miandowab, to the northwest, It gave no further described in the continuent of tails. Two members of the group were killed recently in Meshe northeastern Iran, when Revolutionary Guards raided a guerrilla hid out there, the agency reported. It added that 17 members of the Mujah din Khalq have been arrested in Tehran "in recent days." The latest executions brought the number of officially announced ex-cutions in Iran to at least 1,661 since President Abolhassan Bani-Sa-

was deposed last June by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolu

Iraq Claims 2d Israeli Jet Violation

United Press International BAGHDAD — Israeli jets violated Iraqi airspace Sunday for the se ond time in five days but retreated after being intercepted by Ira fighters, n military spokesman said. The spokesman said two Israeli F-15 jet fighters flew across the Ira

border 360 miles (576 kilometers) from Tel Aviv, over the same area th crossed Wednesday and about 40 miles inside Iraq.

Wednesday's incident was the first reported Israeli violation of Ira irspace since Israeli jets destroyed the nuclear reactor near Baghdad Juge 7. Israel refused to comment on either incident.

4 Leftists Flee in Bombing Attack On Women's Prison In North Italy ROVIGO, Italy — Four leftists were freed from a women's prison because Miss Ronconi has split with the Red Brigades. when attackers armed with subma-chine guns and explosives blew a 2-meter (6-foot) hole in a prison wall. One person was killed and six were injured in the blast. [Police in Verona said they were investigating the possibility the excape was an attempt by the Red Brigades to divert police forces from investigating the Dozier kidnapping. The Associated Press reported.] with Mr. Moro's abduction and

side assistance.

Saudi proposal.

One of those who escaped is Susanna Ronconi, a former leader of the Red Brigades leftist group. She had been accused of taking part in the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo

Miss Ronconi, 30, was serving several sentences, including a 14-

Taxi Driver Killed In Basque Region

SAN SEBASTIAN. Spain — A taxi driver, who escaped unhurt from a car bomb attack nine years ago, has been killed in the Basque

The body of the taxi driver, Pa-blo Garayalde, 60, was found Sat-urday outside the town of Berastegui. Responsibility for the shooting has not been claimed.

On Friday, a Civil Guard patrol fired on stone-throwing demon-strators in the Basque town of Renteria, wounding two bystan-ders, an elderly man and a boy, 7.

year term for membership of Front Line, a group she joined after breaking with the Red Brigades. She was one of dozens of ex-tremists accused in connection

killing by the Red Brigades. The accused have not yet been tried. The daughter of an Italian Air Force officer, Miss Ronconi once said she joined Italy's guerrilla movement to "exalt the role of women in the class struggle." She is the anthor of two essays on the

role of women in terrorist groups, endtled "The New Witches" and "Women Guerrillas." The other escapees were identified as Loredana Biancamano, 25, Federica Meroni, 25, and Marina

Miss Biancamano and Miss Meroni were also members of were also members of Front Line, a group which has been weakened by arrests and defections. Miss Premoli was accused of belonging to the small October

22 group.
The escape was the first major jailbreak by Italian leftists since 16 men shot their way out of Milan's San Vittore jail in April, 1980. Ten were immediately recaptured, in-cluding Miss Roncom's former boyfriend, Corrado Alunni, the founder of Front Line.

Meanwhile a high Communist Party source said Poland was being run by a "mixed group" of generals and top party leaders that meets frequently to make key deci-The party source, who has ac-

cess to restricted information at Central Committee headquarters, did not identify all the members of the unofficial ruling group. But he said that in addition to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and his deputy, Gen. Florian Siwicki, it included Deputy Premier Mieczysław Rakowski and Kazimierz Barcikowski and Stefan Olszowski, Politburo members.

"It's not a military coup," he said, "but at the same time the mil-

to Bonn last week, had gone into hiding after newspaper reports said he was seeking policical asylum in the West

according to the reports.

sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Foreign ministers from the 10 European Economic Community countries were scheduled to meet

Mooday to Brussels.

itary is not just acting as an instru-ment of the party. It's somewhere in between." In West Germany, police said Artur Rakowski, son of the deputy premier who paid an official visit

The younger Rakowski, accompanied by his wife and 2-year-old son, had been living in Wiesbaden, West Germany, for four months,

Western governments prepared during the weekend to embark oo Americans officials expected to ap-

Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said Saturday that the West European

talks to coordinate their responses to the crisis. NATO foreign ministers were scheduled to meet, with peal for backing for its economic

In Washington, Lawrence S.

nations would "by and large move in our direction." But Mr. Eagle-burger stopped short of predicting that the Europeans would endorse "every single jot and tittle" of the sanctions.

aster for the entire bloc. Saudi Terms Set for Israel

and to try "to get the international community" behind the Arab

"removes their negotiating cards,"

Migration to California Begins to Decline

Housing Costs Cited as Immigration Slows for First Time Since 1971

By Robert Lindsey New York Times Service

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

LOS ANGELES — The great migration of Americans to California is declining, analyses show, and many business leaders say the reason is that housing costs there are among the highest in the nation.

State demographers estimate that the number of persons who moved to California from elsewhere in the country in 1981 declined by 5 to 10 percent from the 1980 level.

It was the first significant decrease in the movement of Americans to California since 1971, when an earthquake and troubles in the state's aerospace industry interrupted the

While the number of Americans who moved to California declined in 1981, Elizabeth Hoag, a population researcher for the state's Department of Finance; said there had been a "tremendous increase" in immigration to the state from Latin America, Asia and elsewhere abroad.

Net Gain of 225,000

As a result, she said, it appeared that in 1981, possibly for the first time, more people moved to the state from foreign countries than from other states. Mrs. Hoag said she expected met in-migration, a measurement that takes into consideration the movement of people out of the state as well as those who move in, to be about 225,000 in 1981.

Although final data are incomplete, she said an analysis of drivers' licenses suggested a drop of about 10 percent in domestic migration to the state this year, reversing the pattern of the last decade of annual increasSince the Gold Rush 130 years ago, California has been at the receiving end of a westward tide of immigrants from elsewhere in the nation. In the mid-1950s, in one of the great postwar population shifts of the United States, an average of more than 500 persons a day settled in Los Angeles alone.

But this rapid growth began to take a toll in terms of air pollution and congestioo problems, and starting in 1963 the migration began to slow and then fall steeply. The trend accelerated after heavy layoffs in the aerospace industry in the late 1960s and the 1971 earthquake here that killed 65 persons.

Boom Fueled Migration

The migration from other states, especially New York and other older industrial areas of the Northeast, began to pick up in 1973, and accelerated later in the decade, fueled by a robust state economy that routinely created hundreds of thousands of jobs each year.

Economists, many of whom say they are optimistic about the long-term prospects for resumption of growth, attribute the decreased domestic migration stay year partly to the oation's overall economic problems, which have slowed industrial expansion, reduced corporate job transfers and made it harder for some families in other states to sell a home before moving to California.

But many economists say the high price of housing in California is increasingly turning back would-be migrants from the Northeast and other parts of the country, as well as potential employers, in a pattern that they say is jeopardizing the state's economic health.

The California Roundtable, a group made up of many of the state's top business execu-tives, said recently, "The high cost of hous-ing is having a feedback effect on the entire economy and is posing a scrious threat to continued economic growth in California."

High Median Price

According to the California Association of Realtors, in October the median price paid for a previously occupied home in the state was \$105,742, more than 50 percent higher than the oational average.

In most urban areas in California, as well as the most popular suburbs, prices are much higher. For example, in Orange County, south of Los Angeles, the average price of a new home was more than \$135,000 in November. Sales agents say the figure would have been even higher had it not been for a slack market that they attributed to high in-

Many employers say they are finding it in-creasingly difficult to recruit people to work in California because of housing costs, and some say they have moved operations to other states because of the problems. Offi-cials of the University of California say dozens of potential faculty members have turned down jobs in the last year after citing the costs of homes.

Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Mirth, who is su-pervising Air Force activities on the space shuttle program here, said in an interview that an inability to lure qualified military personnel and civilian engineers because of the housing market had contributed significantly to delays in the project.

Greek Socialists Start Purge of Civil Service

ATHENS - Greece's Socialist government is proceeding to purge the civil service to end what it describes as a heavy hureaucracy and patronage system "preventing the

development of a modern state. The conservative opposition, however, whose defeat in the October electioo ended several decades of rightist rule, vowed to resist the move, which it charged would cause national disruption and open the way for the establishmeot of a leftist, one-party state.

In introducing a bill in the parliament on Dec. 24 envisaging the dismissal of thousands of civil servants and advisers, the government was determined to "abolish the most negative features plagning our democracy and preventing the development of a modern state," said Agamemnon Koutsogiorgas, minister to the premier.

The bill is expected to be approved because the Socialists hold a large parliamentary majority.

Under the measure, about 250 director-generals of ministries and their deputies would be retired with pensions and thousands of legal counselors and other advisers to government bodies would be dismissed without compensation.
The bill would also dissolve about 50,000 consultative committees in state-controlled bodies, including ministries, public utilities, hospitals, universities, banks and the-

The measure would require retirement from the civil service after 35 years of service to facilitate employment and promotion opportunities for younger people, and there would be a new system of promotions and entrance exams.

Mr. Koutsogiorgas said that the rightist governments that have ruled Greece since the war had filled the civil service with pobtical appointees. The senior civil service posts created during the conservative years were a burden on the budget, slowed the government because of the many signatures re-quired and contributed to corrup-

on, be said. Mr. Kontsogiorgas said director-

generals and senior civil servants had increased sixfold under the conservatives since 1974, reaching nearly 5,000 and creating a "historically unprecedented bureaucratic, monster." The abolition of these posts, he added, would save the equivalent of \$6 million, which would be applied to the pay of juoior civil servants.

He dismissed opposition charges that the primary purpose of the measure was to purge thousands of civil servants who were thought to be loval to the conservatives and who could obstruct Socialist policies. He said the bill was intended to increase the productivity of the Greek bureaucracy, which is estimated to be half as productive as the average in Common Market countries.

The government was applauded for its move by teacher organiza-

The opposition New Democracy Party, however, has called on Premier Andreas Papandreou to withdraw the bill.

Io a statement, the party charged that the bill would cause the unfair dismissal of thousands capable civil servants, would provoke chaos in the administra-tion and would open jobs for inex-perienced Socialist Party members.

Greece Names Varfis To EEC Relations Post

ATHENS — Grigorios Varfis has been appointed undersecretary of foreign affairs in charge of Greece's relations with the European Economic Community, a new ministerial post in the Socialist government of Premier Andreas apandreou.

Panayotis Roumeliotis succeeded Mr. Varfis as undersecretary in the ministry of coordination, the government announced Saturday, Mr. Variis was a member of the team that negotiated Greece's en-try into the EEC last January, but resigned after differing with the former conservative New Democracy government over the entry

TV Debate on Freedom of Speech Ends in Shouting Match in France

PARIS - A live television debate on humor and freedom of expression turned into a rancorous, obscenity-laced shouting match with each side trying to drown out the other with insults and threats of violence.

Glasses were broken, chairs overturned and several of the more drunken of the 30-odd guests were forcibly escorted from the studio before the end of the program, "Right to Answer," Saturday.

The occasion for the debate was the death of the viciously satirical weekly magazine. Charlie Hebdo, which for 13 years took on

almost every taboo and sacred cow in French society.

Television producer and host Michel Polac brought the Charlie Hebdo staff together with several rightist journalists and other personalities for a discussion on bumor and freedom of speech. But things got out of hand as threats and insults were traded between the Charlie Hebdo staff and conservative journalists.

Charlie Hebdo lost circulation steadily during the last few years, apparently oot keeping pace with its original audience or capturing new, youthful readers. Some of the more violent insults

from its staffers were aimed at a group of high school students. "School kids are idiots," the publisher - who goes by the name of "Professor Choron" - yelled after one of the youths suggested that it was "not a good thing" to dismiss "all values." Mr. Choron was later thrown out of the studio.

Union Aide Jailed in Strike Reported To Be New Chief of U.S. Air Controllers

FORT WORTH, Texas - Gary Eads, the only executive board member of the air controllers union to be jailed for striking, has been chosen to head the union, the Fort Worth Star-Telegram has re-

ported.

The Kansas City Times, meanwhile, quoted union officials as saying Mr. Eads was a "leading contender" to replace Robert F. Poli as president of the union, the Professional Air Traffic Controll-

ers Organization.

Mr. Poli resigned Thursday, saying he believed he had become an impediment to resolving the labor dispute. About 11,500 controllers were fired after they went oo strike Aug. 3. The Federal Labor Relations Authority later stripped the union of its exclusive right to represent U.S. controllers.

Mr. Eads, who has been a vice president of PATCO since 1975, was appointed by union board members Friday in a conference call, the Star-Telegram said Saturday. Mr. Eads told the newspaper a new president had been chosen

unanimously and would be an-ounced Monday. He said new officers do not have to be approved by a vote of the members Mr. Eads was jailed for three days io August for cootempt of court after refusing to return to work. He was released after a federal judge in Kansas City determined that, because the striking controllers had been fired, they could not be required to return 10

São Tomé Leader Drops Defense Minister

LISBON - President Manuel Pinto da Costa of São Tomé and Principe bas taken over the ministry of defense and national securiin a government reshuffle, the Angolan news agency ANGOP re-ported from São Tomé.

The president, who is also premier, took over the ministry from Maj. Daniel Lima dos Santos Daio, it was announced Friday in the West African island republic.

U.S. Aides Believe Albania Premier Was Killed

By David Binder New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -U.S. government officials believe that Alban-ian Premier Mehmet Shehu was killed last month and did oot commit suicide, as the Alhanian radio asserted at the time.

The U.S. officials said they did not discount Yugoslav press re-ports that Mr. Shehu was killed during a meeting of the Albanian Communist Party's Central Com-mittee. They said, however, that they had seen oo evidence for such

Last week's issue of Nin, a mag-azine published in Belgrade, spoke of "suspicions" that Mr. Shehr had fallen victim to "a top-level squaring of accounts." The 68-year-old late premier had been the second-ranking Albanian leader after Enver Hoxha, the party chief,

Citing unspecified Western

HE

sources, Nin said a Central Com-mittee meeting had been convened on the evening of Dec. 17 and that dawning on Dec. 18, 1981, in a there had been a conflict between Mr. Hoxha and Mr. Shehu during

The magazine said the session had been held to discuss greater Albanian involvement in trade with the West, Mr. Shehu, as the head of government, was said to favor closer ties with the West, while Mr. Hoxha was said to be

Nin said that in the week before his death Mr. Shehu met with Greek and Romanian trade delegations as well as with several Western ambassadors. It concluded that he "was either forced to tim of foul play was based on what

commit suicide or was murdered." The U.S. officials said their belief that Mr. Shehu had been a vic-

of his death by the Tirana radio.

At 7 p.m. on Dec. 18, the radio

moment of nervous crisis, Com-rade Mehmet Shehu, member of the Polithuro of the Central Committee and chairman of the Coun-cil of Ministers of the People's So-cialist Republic of Albania, killed

Both Yugoslavs and Americans said there had been oo previous indication of a rift between Mr. Shehu and Mr. Hoxha. They recalled that at a party congress in November, Mr. Shehn delivered a long speech after the party leader's

opening address.

But the U.S. officials said they had noticed indications in the Albanian press of tensions in the leadership over the new five-year plan, which was adopted after considerable delay at the party conthey interpreted as cool treatment

gress.
Mr. Shehu's death opens up the issue of succession, both to the that of the party's first secretary. Mr. Hoxha, who is 73, has been

The U.S. officials said Adil Carcani, an economic official who has been first deputy premier since 1974, would be a logical successor to Mr. Shehu, while Nin men-tioned Ramiz Alia, a former edu-cation minister who has been the cation minister who has been the second-ranking official in the par-

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A Few South Africans Join Hands To Fight Detention Without Trial

RHINE OVERFLOWS - High waters from the Rhine have flooded the shores in Lahn stein, West Germany. Melting snow and continuous rainfalls have contributed to the floods.

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — At the end of a long meeting here last week of families whose relatives have been jailed by the security police without charge, an Afrikaner professor raised his hand and quieth volunteered to call the attoretly volunteered to call the attor-ney general's office on behalf of a housewife from the black township

The professor, who has a daughter in jail, noted that an Afrikaans-speaking person might have the best chance of reaching the public prosecutor — also an Afrikaner — and persuading him to consider an appeal for the black woman to see her husband, who had been denied contact with his family or a lawyer since he was arrested in June.

In the South African context, the readiness of an Afrikaner to intervene on behalf of a black political prisoner is remarkable. But be-cause he and the hlack woman happen to have two of South Afri-ca's best-known political oames, it became an extraordinary example of an alliance struck across the color line under the pressure of harsh

Professor Hendrik Koomhof is a brother of Pieter G. Koornhof, the Cabinet minister in the South African government who is prima-nly responsible for the administration of laws affecting blacks.

Nationalist Leader

The woman from Soweto was Zodwa Sisulu, whose father-in-law, W.M. Sisulu, was secretary-general of the African National Congress before being jailed for life 18 years ago; her husband. Zwelakhe, head of a black journalists' union, was emerging as an important opposi-tion figure before being put under

house arrest and then jailed. The idea of a Kournhof speaking up for a Sisulu would be startling to most South Africans, black or white. But it is an example of the kind of solidarity the families of recently detained people have been trying to create on an issue that has long since seemed to stop troubling most whites - detention

without trial.

Acting on the assumption that the white public is only indifferent to the fate of detainess because it is ignorant of the sweeping powers given the police under the security laws, the relatives have formed what they call the Parents Support Committee to lobby on behalf of the prisoners. After three months, it has chapters here, in Cape Town

and in Durban. The relatives have put advertisements in newspapers ("Christmas wishes to all our absent children," one of these began), sent delega-tions to negotiate prison condi-tions with commanders of the security police, and held protest meetings and vigils in the streets.

Waves of Arrests

The security laws basically free the aothorities from an obligation to acknowledge whom they are detaining, why they are being de-tained and where. As far as the group has been able to ascertain, 620 persons were detained for po-litical reasons last year and about 180 are now being held without

The detentions last year came in waves and each of them carried off small oumbers of politically active whites. Most blacks assume on the basis of bitter experience they have no rights when they fall atoul of the security police, but white parents had never been taught that lesson. So they started negotiating with the authorities on the conditions their some and white had been a secured to think they would damage their ability to intercede for their own children if they interceded for hlacks. But by the time Mr. Koornhof volunteered to speak on the bealf of Mrs. Signly, they had

tions under which their sons and daughters were being held. After a meeting with the local security police commander here.

the committee was able to declare it had won a few points. They would be able to see their children, they were promised, and to send them clean clothes, books and

The authorities may have assumed a few concessions would be enough to quiet the support committee. But it soon became apparent the agreement reached here had no application in Cape Town or Durban, and that the security police headquarters outside Soweto, where blacks are often interrogated, simply shrugged it off.
When the committee protested

on behalf of detainees who were still not being allowed visits or food parcels, it discovered the list of items it could send the prisoners had been abbreviated

At the meeting Wednesday, the unspoken issue was whether the committee should concentrate on protesting what they took to be the violation of their earlier understanding about the conditions of detention, or the practice of detention without trial itself.

Ultimately, they seemed to de-cide to do both — to seek an appointment with the head of the security police to talk about conditions, and to circulate an open letter to 100 ton businessmen urging them to demand "the unconditional release of all political de-tainees." They also talked about what they might do to help set up support committees in black com-

Koornhof volunteered to speak on behalf of Mrs. Sisulu, they had agreed they needed to prepare a

The whites, who were in a ma-

conduct business in over a hundred countries. Yet our management remains a close-knit team of professionals; and we are structured expressly to enable them to communicate freely across the globe and to our top decision makers.

It's because we are integrated that wherever you deal with us-

> You lock into a geographic network and range of services matching the best

 You tap a fund of expertise and reserve of knowledge second to none

 You secure the fast and sure response that gives you the edge

A fresh approach to international banking



Herald-Tribune

An Atlantic Gap Widens

The Polish crisis has produced a new and painful showing of Atlantic disarray. The United States moved to condemn the coup in Warsaw and to impose limited sanctions against the Polish regime and the Kremlin. But the allies have variously hung back on both fronts. Why?

Poland is not remote from Europe or from Europe's interest or security. It is in the heart of the NATO treaty area. What is happening there is precisely the sort of intimidation and violence that NATO was organized to protect its members against. West Europe's own neighbors are the perpetrators. Is West Europe satisfied to have Americans come to feel that the suppression of democratic movements by force on the European continent is of small consequence to Europeans?

The geopolitical facts of life being constant, the values at stake in Poland cannot be defended there in the same ways that they presumably would be defended if they were under siege in, say, West Germany. The fact remains that what Solidarity has been doing since 1980 is essentially to assert Poland's European heritage. Morally, Europeans should be first to recognize this.

Helmut Schmidt's response is especially puzzling. The West German chancellor presumably does not lack sympathy for Solidarity. He surely understands the role the United States plays in helping to keep the European balance. But he has seemed distracted. The declaration of martial law caused no perceptible ripple in his talks with his East German counterpart. He ignores the damage martial law has done to his concept of détente with the East, or at least so one

gathers from the comments he has made from his vacation beach in Florida.

Some people in Washington ask why Mr. Reagan did not wait to bring the allies along on sanctions. The Europeans appear relieved that he did not put them on the spot. What might consultation have produced? Perhaps, in a month's time, an agreement to cut back the delivery of third-class mail?

A case can always be made for a grin-andbear-it policy: It saves wear and tear, minimizes public embarrassment, and lets the Alliance limp on. But the purpose of the Alliance is to give Europe the benefits that flow from everyone's understanding that the United States cares. Is it in Europe's interest for the feeling to grow in the United States that Europe itself does not care?

Not so long ago, Mr. Reagan was being widely depicted as something of a madman brandishing nuclear weapons and blowing on the East-West coals. He made a major impact on responsible Atlantic opinion by the way he moved to the table with the Soviet Union; those talks, on nuclear weapons in Europe, go on. Now it is suggested in some European quarters that he is overreacting to Poland for his own shadowy political or diplomatic reasons.

We don't think Mr. Reagan is overreacting. He continues, after all, to solve the Soviet Union's farm crisis for it. We think some Europeans are underreacting. Each time there is a crisis - Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Poland — the Atlantic gap gets a bit wider. No one event is determinative, but the cumulative effect is real.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Communism and Tanks

"I lived through '56 and '68 and '70 and '76," said an unnamed Polish Communist in Warsaw last week, "but this one was different. We had a year and a half to create something unique and beautiful. This time I thought, there's really a chance to reform Socialism, to change it, to make it just and make it work. Now I don't believe that can ever happen again. There can't be Communism without tanks."

Is she right?

The woman's catalog of Polish rebellions testifies that not much can be said for Communism with tanks. From Berlin to Peking, it has failed to produce the bread that was supposed to justify tyranny and conquest. From Lenin to Mao, it has made a mess of apportioning what bread it has. Gangs of one, four or a million — the leaders of Djilas' "new class" — have misappropriated the rights and produce of their people, always blaming failure on the gang that went before.

The Poles are the first, but surely not the last, to answer with a crowd of 10 million. Tanks may crush them now, but then there will be 20 million.

Three weeks into the deed, it is still hard to discern what Gen. Jaruzelski hoped to achieve with his "state of war" against the Polish people. If it was to make them work efficiently at the point of a bayonet, he was a fool. If it was to shock them into canceling a few more political demonstrations so as to protect the freedoms already gained, as he claimed, he has failed. He now stands before his people twice condemned, a Soviet stooge employing Gestapo methods.

Now as before, the only way to revive Poland's economy is by a deal between Solidarity and governmental authority. Most of the union rebels would have to accept a nominal "supremacy" of the Communist Party and a Soviet-oriented foreign policy. The soldiers and Communists who want to save their country would have to tolerate a rival power

center in the unions. Yet to achieve that, Jaruzelski would have to be man and patriot enough to confess serious error. He would have to release Solidarity's leaders and turn his troops against the party goons who insist on crushing the union. Don't bet on such a reversal, but until tanks learn to milk cows and mine coal, it remains a possibility.

Having acquiesced, for 35 years, to even greater brutality in Eastern Europe, why is this America's concern? Why not let the Soviet system decay at its own pace? The answer lies not in Wilsonian pieties about "selfdetermination" but in those tanks.

The Soviet military machine is Communism's only impressive achievement, and the longer it occupies half of Europe, the greater the West's stake in the quality of government it imposes. The costlier the occupation, the more the Russians will yearn to expand their power to pay the bill. The more onerous they have to make their tyranny, the more they will feel threatened by democracy and prosperity in the West. A European balance of power requires stability East and West.

That was the principle written into the Helsinki Accords of 1975. To gain recognition at last of the division of Europe into democratic and Communist halves, the Russians accepted a code of conduct for their realm, promising respect for basic human rights and a livelier trade in ideas as well as goods. However much dishonored in practice, that code proclaimed the cultural unity of Europe and the painfully learned lesson that barbarity in any part of the continent threatens war across the whole.

It was not to wrest Poland from the Russians' sphere that the West lent it \$30 billion or that the Polish people finally rebelled. As the woman in Warsaw said, it is a workable Communism that they seek — and that Ronald Reagan, of all people, even now wisely offers to assist.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bumps in Washington

The Reagan administration's drive to reduce federal jobs and functions has produced enormous uncertainty and demoralization throughout government, with the notable exception of the defense agencies. Over the next two years firings should accelerate as the administration tries to reach its goal of cutting non-defense joba by at least 75,000.

Some workers will face dismissal after only a few days' notice. This harsh treatment is possible because many agency heads issued blanket notices of possible layoffs a few months ago. Later came a five-day warning to the relatively few employees finally given the door - thereby avoiding the inconvenience (to the bosses) of having disgruntled employees hanging around during the required 30-day notification period.

Finding a new job will not be easy. The "outside" job market is in a generally disastrous state, and many workers - especially those who have been in government for many years - have skills with limited use in the private sector. The fabled "revolving door"

by which departing government employees move smoothly into the corners of the private sector with which they have been dealing for years turns out to be rather narrow.

Agencies have yet to receive the final word as to how much of the recent increases in general and executive salaries will have to be absorbed out of their current resources. This puts personnel managers in a bind. No one wants to lay off workers now if it may later turn out that budgets can carry a larger staff.

Adding to this confusion is the extraordinary disruption to an agency's working that occurs when laid-off workers exercise their right to claim other federal jobs by "bump-ing" workers with less seniority. The chain reaction set off by laying off one person may result in three or four other disgruntled workers being shifted to jobs of lesser status for which they are less well suited. You may not think that government is efficient enough now, but wait until you see what it's like after two years of hard bumps.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jan. 4: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Differences Over Cuba

WASHINGTON - In official and Congressional circles the greatest interest is expressed in the suggestion that the solution of the Cuban question lies not so much in the annexation as in a protectorate by the United States, similar to that of England over Egypt, which should maintain order and under which the Cubans should have self-government. The Administration feels, how-ever, that it will have great difficulty in pressing back the annexation sentiment in Congress. There is undoubtedly a feeling growing in Congress that there must either be complete annexation or a permanent protectorate over Cuba and that the United States military forces now there will never be withdrawn.

1932: Mahatma Gandhi Arrested

BOMBAY - Mahatma Gandhi was arrested this morning on his way from Bombay to Ahmedabad. Still observing his weekly day of silence and prayer that he had begun a few bours earlier, the leader of the "New India" descended from the train at a little wayside station. The mahatma's arrest, it is understood, is the sequel to his blunt declaration to the viceroy, Lord Willingdon, that he assumed full responsibility for the revival of the civil disobedience movement. His previous assurance that every effort would be made to conduct the struggle in a strictly nonviolent manner is considered by the authorities to be insufficient guarantee against disorders and the dislocation of business.

Reagan Talks Tougher Than It Means

WASHINGTON — One of the few conso-lations about the old year is that the actions of the Reagan administration were more moderate than its words. It reminds us for 1982 of the advice offered by many public servants in the past: Pay attention to what governments do rather than to what they say. President Reagan, among others, illustrates the point. He has not been quite a prisoner of his campaign rhetoric. He is condemned for not putting his words and his acts together, but this may be the bope of his next three years in the presidency.

For when be is confronted by the facts, be denies he is switching, but be switches. As an old sports reporter, he learned that on fourth down and seven to go, you punt.

He was sore at the Cubans and be threatened to get "at the root" of Communist subversion in Central America, but he didn't do much about it. He was cutraged by the Sodo much about it. He was outraged by the So-viet conspiracy in Poland, but be merely denied them the trade and technology they could get elsewhere. He called the Soviets liars, cheats and atheists who would do anything to conquer the world, and vowed to "punish them for their evil deeds in Poland," but he wrote letters to Brezhnev at the same time suggesting they might meet in 1982 and talk it all over.

Meanwhile, he was careful to keep shipping them grain, despite their interference in Poland and Afghanistan, and be continued the nuclear arms talks with them in Geneva.

America's allies are astonished by this per-formance. They think there is no logic to it, but they would be alarmed and deeply divided if he acted as restlessly as be talks. If he really believed what he says about the ominous in-tentions of the Soviets, he would in logic start the new year by calling for a military draft, which Secretary of State Haig has wanted for years. And if he really wanted to "punish" the

The Game

Of 1982

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — There

W was once an annual tradi-tion called the Office Pool, a de-

vice to stretch readers' imagina-

tions, force long-range thinking and slyly slip in my own prog-nostications about the year ahead, Because some grimly frol-

icsome readers clipped these col-

umns to confront me with them at year's end, this tradition was

abandoned several years ago. With the embarrassment passed,

1. First of the White House Troika to leave will be (a) Ed

Meese, to run for attorney general of California; (b) Jim Baker, to run against Lloyd Bentsen for senator from Texas; (c) Mike

Deaver, to run for cover.

2. Within the next year, the

government of Israel will (a) give

back the last third of Sinai to

Egypt; (b) make surprise progress on autonomy talks before a high-level U.S. emissary ap-pears; (c) smash the PLO and

end the creeping Syrian annexa-tion of Lebanon; (d) hold new

elections; (e) all four.

3. The workers of Poland will

(a) cool off and suffer in silence;

(b) explode and be crushed by Russians and East Germans; (c)

resist with sporadic violence and

slowdowns until some conces-

of the year will be (a) panic in West Germany after the bank-ruptcy of Poland; (b) crumbling

of the Common Market under

French demands for protection-ism; (c) dumping of Japanese goods on the U.S. market and

5. The new high-level Ameri-

can emissary to Israeli-Egyptian

the fierce reaction in America.

WASHINGTON — Many newspaper readers would agree that there was some right-

cous good stuff in a recent speech

made in Washington by the publisher of the Los Angeles Times,

Tom Johnson. Any number might

fancy themselves having written

For instance: "We of the press ought to admit it. There are too

many violations of journalistic eth-

ics. The fact is that many in our profession have been guilty of con-flicts of interest, have been guilty

of presenting outright fiction as fact, have been guilty of irresponsi-ble and prejudicial reporting."

And this: "I believe this suspi-cion will persist until we are will-

ing to apply to ourselves the same standards we demand of others. We cannot have it both ways —

pleading our rights under the First Amendment while opting to re-main silent under the Fifth. We ex-

empt ourselves from accountabili-

Dec. 8 in the annual Frank E.

Gannett Lecture under the

auspices of the Washington Jour-nalism Center. Johnson was dis-

cussing the performance of the

news media in relation to other in-

stitutions with which it has daily

contact: the government, the law, business. Those fields were repre-

Earlier, he had said: "I cannot recall a time when the communica-

tions industry — itself a powerful institution — has been under

broader or more insistent assault

by other powerful institutions in

And: "Until we are as open as se expect others to be, the public

will continue to regard us as one powerful institution doing battle with other power institutions — and also as having a dubious ad-

vantage because of our unique

It should be said that Johnson

criticized those other institutions

also, including the Reagan admin-

istration for its intention to amend

the Freedom of Information Act.

But such public outspokenness about the media is almost unheard

of from the chief operating officer of a major publication.

constitutional protections."

sented in the audience.

our society.

The above and more came on

ty while demanding it of others."

the more quotable remarks.

4. The foreign economic story

sions are made.

bere we go again:

By James Reston

Soviets, be would stop the grain shipments and postpone the nuclear arms talks. Actually, be is a very gabby but cautious man.

is a very gabby but cautious man.

He does not have a world policy but a movie script. He denounces the villains in a Christmas message, of all places, and then goes off to California for the bolidays, along with Haig, at Palm Springs. Other leaders do the same: Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany is at Sanibel Island off the coast of Florida; Brezhnev is nt his dacha, while the propaganda machines keen blazing sway about the crises in machines keep blaring away about the crises in East-West and allied relations.

Nobody is really satisfied with this state of affairs, but they could be worse, and Reagan's symbolic anchor has had some useful results. The Soviets have not invaded Poland, as they might have without fear of a clear break with Washington. Israel has had second thoughts after Reagan's stern reaction to Begin's annex-ation of the Golan. And the European allies have begun to wonder about their security if they allow their neutralists and pacifists to break the American military connection.

Even so, there is anxiety in Washington and in the allied capitals about Reagan's casual approach to foreign policy problems. The general complaint is that this administration has no strategy, no clear interpretation of the world; that it is playing diplomatic chess, one move at a time, without any pattern in mind — talking tough, but acting soft, and confusing its sup-

porters and adversaries in the process.

What is developing is a feeling that this administration has some dogmatic objectives and some vague and contradictory assumptions about how to achieve them, but that their policies are not working, either at bome or abroad. And that the president, relying on staff, does not really have a very good or united staff, but

autonomy negotiations will be (a) Sol Linowitz; (b) Leonard Garment; (c) Laurence Silber-man; (d) Vernon Jordan.

6. U.S. unemployment will (a)

peak at 9 percent in midsummer, then slowly gentle down; (b) reach the double digits before

midsummer and then not come

down significantly all year; (c)

peak first just below 10 percent,

giving everyone hope, then take

tinue to drop and level off at un-

der 5 percent; (b) surge again to

double digits, bringing about the worst of both worlds; (c) drift

back upward as the Fed is

8. The next successful revolu-

tion, overthrowing the govern-ment in power, will take place in

(a) Angola; (b) Iran; (c) El Salvador; (d) Libya.

9. Front-runner in the opinion

polls for the Democratic presidential nomination will be (a)

An important question is how much attention the press gives to

such frank admissions from within

the profession. The answer: not much. A survey of metropolitan

dailies shows that only The Wash-

ington Post and Johnson's own pa-

The Post, after producing a

skimpy account back with the

business news, published lengthy

excerpts on the op-ed page two weeks later. The Los Angeles Times carried an Associated Press

dispatch on page 11 the day after the speech. Elsewhere, the daily media turned a deaf ear.

Perhaps this is to make too

much of a transient thing, and it should be accepted that the news business will go on doing a more complete job of covering every-body else's business than its own.

You may be sure that if a govern-

ment official or a corporate execu-

tive did a number on the press, the

story would not want for attention.

For the news media to subject itself openly to the scrutiny and analysis to which it subjects other

enterprises may be equivalent to asking the emperor himself to say be is without clothes. Most observ-

ers, however, would see that for what it is: fair play.

To be sure, there are stirrings of concern within the profession for

ethical standards that are at least

as well accepted as those for other pursuits. The American Society of

Newspaper Editors recently com-missioned a guidebook on journal-istic ethics. Editors themselves are

probably split as to whether there can or ought to be an equivalent of the Ten Commandments for news-

Most papers already have indi-vidual codes that tend to be a mix-

ture of standards designed to

govern the selection and content of

news coverage, together with prohibitions on what journalists

may and may not accept - free

tickets, free lunches, for example

- in performance of their work.

Most of these codes have been on

the books for some years, being honored in the breach, most critics

would say. Additionally now, 20 or

paper managers.

per gave the story any space.

off again.

forced to reflate.

'I Don't Know About You, but I'm Going Back to Tea Leaves and Eye of Newt.'

Kennedy; (b) Mondale; (c) Glenn; (d) Hart. 10. Results of the 1982 elec-

tions will be (a) Republicans gain in Senate, Democrats gain in House; (b) Republican sweep;

(c) Democratic sweep.

11. Reagan's popularity in the Gallup Poll (a) remains at the current 51 percent; (b) rises; (c)

eases to 45 percent; (d) plunges

12. The biggest U.S. domestic controversy of the year will be (a) the tax cut supposedly need-

ed to reduce the looming deficit;

(b) the demand for wage and

price controls; (c) the freeze of the cost-of-living adjustment; (d)

the campaign to cut the national defense budget.

13. America's biggest interna-

tional controversy of the year will be (a) with China over U.S. willingness to sell the FX fighter

to Taiwan; (b) with the Soviet Union over the U.S. demand to

reduce strategic arms; (c) with

the European allies and Japan

more sizable dailies in the country

employ ombudsmen as independ-

the readership and react to the pa-per as readers themselves.

than 50 years ago, Walter

Lippmann, commenting on disillu-

sionment about the press, observed

RAYE

RECRIMINA

internal critics. They represent

Still, there is skepticism. More

The Press Might Do Well to Report on Itself

By Robert J. McCloskey

below 40 percent.

a divided group of advisers, who contend on television for his and the public's attention.

The result is that the Congress and the allies tend to go off on their own. The allies don't think his sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union will help the Polish people or intimidate the Russians, but merely irritate them and perhaps bring them closer together.

Likewise, the allies bave no faith that Reagan's anger against Prime Minister Begin of Israel, however justified, will change Israel's policies, so long as Reagan continues to finance the Israel policies he says he opposes. They respect his anger but reject his policy and go off on their own without any evidence that they know where they're going. they know where they're going.

So what is to be done in the new year? The administration is aware of the question, as it comes to the end of the president's first year in the White House, but the answer so far is probably: not much. The allies have some vague suggestions, carefully muttered, and all are controversial and divisive within the

Bring back Henry Kissinger, who, despite all his enemies, has a sense of strategy, and the confidence of the allies?

Arrange a meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev early in 1982 rather than let things loiter down into a crisis that would have to be confronted later in the year?

Get the leaders of the administration and the Congress together in a serious nonpartisan discussion of foreign policy before they divide in the congressional elections next November? These are not the administration's favorite

questions at the start of the new year, but there is room for compromise on foreign policy, both in Washington and within the alliance, for in private conversation the president is much less dogmatic than be sounds in public. 01982, The New York Times.

BEREE

over their reluctance to respond

14. Reagan's greatest failure

will be (a) to refuse to hang

tough through recession until in-

flation is cured; (b) to lose allies America has in vain pursuit of allies it would like to have; (c) to

succumb to premature summitry

will be (a) to remain personally liked despite failure to carry out

his mandate; (b) to direct the flow of power away from Wash-

ington; (c) to combine strength of will with a military buildup to

stop the Soviet bid for strategic

My own choices are 1-a, 2-c, 3-c, 4-b, 5 through 7-c, 8-b, 9-a, 10-a, 11 through 14-c, 15-b. Any

especially egregious errors will have been caused by misprints in

this paragraph. Any reader who gets more than five answers right should not be reading this col-

— that is to say for public men, businessmen, bankers, labor lead-ers, artists — must be sauce for the

gander: for reporters, editors, com-

mentators, book reviewers, dra-matic critics." The lack of open criticism of the press, he said, "de-prives the press itself of the bene-

fits of the very principle of which

the press is, in relation to every-thing else, the chief exponent."

01982, The Washington Post.

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umn but writing it.
0/982, The New York Times.

15. Reagan's greatest success

in pursuit of popularity.

superiority.

to Soviet aggression.

Warning Schmidt Quietly

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — In the first round of his uphill battle to keep the Western alliance from splitting over U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, President Reagan will deliver this warning to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday: The West cannot persit Mescare to use Poland to split mit Moscow to use Poland to split the alliance.

Such a warning would seem to be superfluous. What makes it im-perative is the widening gap between West Germany and the United States over Reagan's stern response to Soviet complicity in the Polish tragedy. With strong backing from the Italians and, only slightly less so, from France and Britain, America faces a West Germany whose insistence on the durability of détente is the anuthesis of Reagan's hardening policy toward the Soviet Union.

Thus, in his Oval Office tête-â-Thus, in his Oval Office tête-â-tête with Schmidt. Reagan intends not to threaten or bluster. He will simply caution that West German-Soviet business-as-usual will infun-ate Congress and could in the end give Moscow the prize it has al-ways sought: the breakup of the Western allience

Western alliance. But the president's cards are in low digits. The sanctions he is using against Moscow will not in-volve much self-sacrifice in America, mainly because it has very little industrial trade with the Soviet Union. That weakens his case for the moral issue: that the Western democracies and Japan cannot sit by and fiddle while Poland burns nder Soviet orders to destroy the Polish workers' movement.

In any case, the moral issue all but disappeared with Reagan's de-

Also troublesome is Reagan's failure to have eliminated the "gray area" impasse in consulta-tions about Poland. The Western alliance had reached agreement or what to do, but only if Soviet troops crossed the border to liquidate Solidarity. U.S. planners had long suspected that Moscow would order Solidarity to be crushed by Polish forces acting as proxies. But the United States never could ge West Germany to agree on a com-mon alliance reaction to such "internal" repression, leaving the

Moscow has brilliantly exploited that "gray area." but so haw Schmidt and the anti-American left wing of his Social Democratic Party. The "gray area" has become a cruich for the avoidance of anti-Soviet actions in Bonn.

The Bone

plaining the continued inaction of Schmidt's government, Kurt Beck-er, the official spokesman, emphasized the "varying evaluations of the events" in Poland. Translated. that means West Germany does not accept Reagan's finding of So-

without outside intervention"—
ignoring official U.S. disclosure
that the martial law decrees were published surreptitiously in Moscow months ago and carried out with top Soviet generals secretly calling the shots in Warsaw.

For the Reagan administration that sentiment is on a rough par with Schmidt's long-standing claim to be the West's valued bridge to Soviet President Leonic Brezhnev. Some U.S. officials sus-pect that political pressures or Schmidt have forced him to proclaim West Germany as a media-tor between the United States and

It is not Reagan's plan to irritate such open sores. Nor will he pres-sure Schmidt to cancel the Soviet gas pipeline, although the coalition government of Italy — one of the future benefactors of Soviet gas has agreed to reconsider Italy's participation, and the United States wants it canceled.

The crisis in the alliance tran scends the pipeline, West German trade with the East Bloc or whe said what when. These matters ar wasting flesh on the bones of th

INTERNATIONAL

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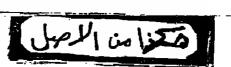
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Politics

cision early last year to end the Soviet grain embargo, imposed as punishment for the invasion of Afghanistan. That was a domestic political decision, pure and simple. to help American farmers. It opens the way for Schmidt to say no to U.S.-style sanctions on similar grounds, arguing that West Ger-man producers exert no less political clout on his government than U.S. farmers do on Reagan's.

"gray area" of ambiguity.

In his Dec. 30 statement exviet "complicity."

Reagan will not confront Schmidt with such fundamental disagreements. Nor will be express the indignation of his top aides over Schmidt's claim (contained in Becker's statement) that the Dec. 30 visit to Bonn by Polisb Deputy Premier Mieczysław Rakowski was "a clear reaction to Bonn's political influence on the situation.

the Soviet Union, when in fact it is the most powerful European mem-ber of the alliance.

alliance, but it is the bone itsel that is in danger of disintegrating. 21982, Field Enterprises Inc.

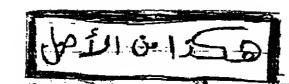
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id Chun Names Premier In a Reshuffle Aimed At Boosting Economy

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service TOKYO --- President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea appointed Yoo Chang Soon as premier Sunday to succeed Nam Duck Woo, and replaced five mainly economic ministers in the first major Cabinet reshuffle since Mr. Chun took over

as head of state in September, A presidential spokesman said that Mr. Chun made the changes to achieve better progress under South Korea's new five-year devel-

opment plan, starting this year. **Huge Aid Requests**

The decision to replace Mr. Nam, a respected economic technocrat, with Mr. Yoo, former bead of the Korean Traders Association, came as a surprise in Japan. The move appeared to reflect Mr. Chun's dissatisfaction with Mr. Nam's handling of the economy. Mr. Chon made the central bank

governor, Kim Joon Sung, deputy premier and head of the Economic Planning Board, and oamed oew finance, construction and energy

The South Korean economy grew 7.1 percent in real terms last year, mainly because of an improved rice harvest, compared with a drop of 6.2 percent in 1980, when the rice crop failed. But Mr. Chun appears deeply concerned over progress of the economy, as his request for a large injection of Japanese economic aid shows.

Last year Japanese aid was \$80 million. Japan considers that high figure for an economy such as South Korea's, which has an average per capita income of \$1,636 in 1981. According to experts in Japan, the aid request means that South Korea can no longer be con-

sidered a developing nation.
But last autumn Mr. Chun suddenly asked Tokyo for \$6 billion in government credits for his new five-year plan, and \$4 billion in private investments and bank loans, South Korea's economy has been plagued by inadequate exports, mounting unemployment and rising foreign debts. Under pressure from the United

States, Japan is moving swiftly toward a major aid agreement with South Korea, reflecting the urgency of Korean needs, according to Foreign Ministry officials. Signs that Japan is ready to move toward an aid agreement are:

 An unconfirmed report by the Asahi newspaper during the week-end that Japan will offer \$3.5 bil-lion in yen credits to South Korea for the five-year plan. • Plans for Akitane Kiuchi, a

key diplomat in charge of Korean affairs in Tokyo, to visit Seoul later this month for talks on the aid • Tentative schedules for For-

eign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to go to Scoul in the early spring and for Premier Zenko Suzuki to follow later in the year to formally seal the nid deal.

Japanese diplomats said that aid to South Korea is one of three priorities in foreign policy for the Suzuki Cabinet. The others are steps to reduce Japan's trade surpluses with the West, and talks with the Soviet Union aimed at the return of islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Russians after

Of the three, aid to Seoul ap-pears the easiest target. Also, the United States strongly favors a move by Japan to show confidence in Mr. Chun, who seized power at the head of a military junta in 1980 and later was elected president by a picked electoral college under a new constitution.

It is widely believed that the key to Mr. Chun's success will be the economy. Real growth during 1980-81 was close to zero, while Seoul's foreign debts surged to almost \$30 hillion and unemployment tended to rise, although reliable unemployment statistics are not available.

The aid proposal, coupled with bids for Japanese private investment and loans, calls for a considerable increase in South Korea's foreign indebtedness. But Mr. Chun appears to have oo alternative to borrowing abroad to succeed in his strategy for a "second take-off" after his mentor, Park Chung Hee, launched an industrial revolution in the mid-1960s.

State Yen Credits

Japanese state yen credits are seen as key, because big business would likely follow the govern-ment lead. Japanese business is favorably impressed by Mr. Chun's restoration of calm in South Korea with the aid of a revived military and civilian security apparatus.

The Japanese government is also willing to overlook a previous stumbling block to good relations

New York Three Service Dairen.

the Yomiuri newspaper could be obtained from Japanese government officials, cited by the newspaper as its source. Nor was there any comment from the U.S. forces in Japan, where the 7th Fleet uses

[A State Department spokesman Washington said he had no information on the report, But U.S. military sources said that given the state of relations between China and the United States, it was unlikely any such talks were going on, Renters reported.]

The Tokyo paper also reported that the United States has set up a communications and monitoring facility in western China to observe Soviet nuclear tests and aircraft. It attributed its information

government sources. Chinese government responded at the time by saying, "We have nev-er beard of it." home port to supply water and food to the U.S. 7th Fleet," Dairen

fense Agency sources have con-firmed that the base is located near

be stationed at the base, which was reportedly completed before the summer of 1981," it said.

The newspaper reiterated reports that the United States sought the use of the monitoring base to compensate for losing a base in northern Iran after the downfall of

The newspaper said the government sources interpreted the re-children of God. military cooperation had been accelerating faster than expected.

14 Killed in Indian Crash

NEW DELHI - Fourteen persons died when a passenger train hit a truck on a railway crossing near Hapur town, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) west of New Delhi, the Press Trust of India said Satur-

Hostility to Russians Runs Deep **Among Xenophobic Vietnamese**

By Keyes Beech

Los Angeles Times Service BANGKOK - In the mountain city of Dalat, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, a crowd of hostile Vietnamese shouting Lienxo fell in behind a pair of white foreigners and began pelting them with stones.

Fortunately, the victims did not panie and run. Otherwise, they might have been seriously injured or killed.

Lienxo is the Vietnamese word for Soviet, but the two foreigners were not Soviet citizens. They were the French consul general and his

Several months ago in Da Nang, in central Vietnam, a group of Eu-ropean students got off a train and found themselves surrounded by a crowd of threatening Vietnamese. Fortunately, some of the students spoke enough Vietnamese to convince the crowd that they were

Swedes, not Russians. In Ho Chi Minh City, which was called Saigon before the Communist takeover in 1975, another European walking along the sidewalk narrowly escaped being run down by two young Vietnamese on motorbikes, shouting "Lieuxo." In Hanoi, an American who works for a UN agency was asked

if he was Russian.
"No." he said, "I'm an American."

"You Russians will lie about anything, won't you?" the Vietnamese replied cynically.

Term for Foreigners

Among the Vietnamese, and especially among unreconstructed Southerners, the word Lienzo has become the generic term for all

But if things are tough for non-Russian foreigners in Vietnam, they are tougher for the Russians. There have been at least half a dozen reports of Russians being murdered in and around Hu Chi Minh City.

No outsider knows how many Russians are in Vietnam. Esti-mates range from 5,000 to 10,000. Hostility to the Russians is deeply rooted in Vietnamese xenophobia, forged by 2,000 years of Chinese domination, 80 years of French copresence of more than half a million U.S. troops. Some observers think the Viet-

namese in the South who attack Russians are using them as scapegoats to express their hatred of North Vietnam for imposing Communism on the South. "We hate the Russians," a Viet-

namese refugee here said, "because they are big, fat, sweaty, Communist — and in Vietnam." Incidents of harassment are rare in the North, where the population is better disciplined and more accustomed to a Soviet presence. Russians never go out alone, ac-cording to Western sources, espe-

cially in the South. They travel in

pairs or groups. 'Positively Paranuid'

"They're positively paranoid," one Westerner said, "but that doesn't mean that somebody isn't out to get them. Somebody is." "The Russians are so thoroughly despised that it's almost possible

to feel sorry for them," a European Dislike or hatred of the Russians extends to other countries of Indochina under Hanoi's rule. In

Yamani Proposes

Aid to Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -- Saudi Arabia would help Pakistan develop energy resources and would consider joint ventures for oil exploration in Pakistan, according to Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed

He said Saturday at the end of a six-day visit to Pakistan that Saudi Arabia was "very concerned" by Pakistan's difficulties in financing development of energy and mineral resources and that his country would look favorably on a Pakistani request for collaboration in developing hydro-electric and ther-

Pakistani officials have said that the country needs foreign help to develop 10 known oil-bearing regions and that Kuwait has shown an interest in joint ventures.



the unprisonment of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung on charges of sedition.

Mr. Kim, whose death sentence was commuted to life in prison by Mr. Chun, is in jail, along with with a dozen co-defendants. Mr. Kim was taken from Japan in 1973 by Mr. Park's ootorious Korean ntral Intelligence Agency.

But Kakuei Tanaka, a former premier who is Japan's most pow-erful politician behind the scenes, said in an interview that the Kim case is closed and has no bearing on Seoul's aid request. Mr. Tana-ka, who was premier at the time of Mr. Kim's abduction from a Tokyo hotel, is considered an authoritv oo the case.

An aid agreement with South Korea "will be concluded," Mr. Tanaka said, speaking in effect for the conservative ruling party, the

U.S. Reportedly Seeks Use of Port in China

TOKYO -- A Japanese newspaper reported Sunday that the Unit-ed States is negotiating with China for the U.S. 7th Fleet to use port facilities in the northeast city of

No confirmation of the report in Yokosuka as a home base.

Last June, The New York Times and NBC reported that one or two listening posts manned by Chinese technicians using U.S. equipment had been set up in Xinjiang. The

The Yomiuri said the Japanese government was "taking great interest in the information it ob-tained through unofficial diplo-matic channels that oegotiations

are going on to make Dairen a is also known as Luda and Dalian.

"The government takes this move as indicating a possibility that U.S. China military relations will strengthen yet more in countering the buildup of the Soviet Pacific fleet," the newspaper said.
On the monitoring base, the Yomiuri said "government and De-

Lop Nur in Xinjiang Uygur, western China "

United Press International

lonialism and, more recently, the Vicatiane, the capital of Laos, people say: "You can always tell the Russians because they're never alone, they never spend any mon-

ey, they never smile and they never

The most common complaint about the Russians, especially in Vietnam, is that they are cheap. In the South, Vietnamese are always comparing them to the free-spend-ing Americans.

But if the Russians are unpopu-

lar with ordinary Vietnamese, offi-cial relations between Flanci and Moscow are solidly founded on

motual interest. "They need each other," one an-alyst observed. "Neither side has any illusions about the other. This is a strategie alliance — nothing more nothing less." It is to Moscow's advantage to

have a friendly power on China's southern flank, just as it is to Vietnam's interest to have a friendly Russia poised on China's northern

Moscow's 'Asian Cuba'

"Vietnam is Moscow's Asian Cuba," another analyst remarked. "Vietnam gives the Russians a strategic beachhead against China just as Cuba gives them a strategic beachhead against the U.S." As it does with Cuba, the Soviet

Union subsidizes Vietnam's economy. Vietnam costs the Russians an estimated \$2 billion a year in military and economic aid, but that, one specialist said, is a bargain for Moscow.

While there is something for both in the alliance, relations between the two countries are not free of friction. Although the Russians are allowed to use the former U.S. naval base at Cam Ranh Bay and the airfield at Da Nang, access is strictly regulated by Vietnam, Western diplomats say.

"If negotiations between Hanoi and Moscow are going badly," one Western official said, "a Russian ship is likely to have to wait for several days before being allowed into port at Cam Ranh Bay." In negotiating an aid agreement last year, the Vietnamese wanted more of everything while the Rus-

sians wanted to give less. They set-

tled for about the current level of

assistance. Western sources said.

Marcos Foes in U.S. Fear Crackdown on Their Activities

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — A series of actions by federal officials, including a midnight raid on the San Francisco home of a leading oppofears of a major crackdown on anti-Marcos activities among the estimated 800,000 people of Philippine descent in the United States.

U.S. officials say there is no attempt on the part of the U.S. government to frustrate Filipino dissent, but Philippine dissidents are concerned that the Reagan administration is involved in an organized campaign to shore up Mr. Marcos' nule.

They point to a visit to Manila by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., complimentary re-marks about Mr. Marcos hy Vice President Bush and a U.S. Philippine extraditioo treaty signed in November as further indications of strong new U.S. support for Marcos. The actions are a sharp change from the approach of the Carter administration, which was a frequent critic of buman rights policies in the Philippines.

'A Great Effort'

There has been definitely a great effort between the Reagan administration and the Marcos regime to repress any resistance here," said Steve Psinakis, a journalist and anti-Marcos activis whose bome was raided the night of Sept. 17 by about 20 federal agents using two dogs sniffing for

During the three-hour raid, agents unwrapped Christmas pre-sents meant for Mr. Psinakis' chil-dren, and copied or confiscated many personal papers. If those pa-pers fell into Mr. Marcos' hands, they could be used against dissidents in the Philippines, Mr. Psi-

Assistant U.S. Attorney William Farmer, who is involved in a federal grand jury investigation in San Francisco into whether persons in the United States are connected to bombings in the Philippines, indi-cated in an interview that the search had been based on information that bomb parts and tools might be found at Mr. Psinakis' According to a list left by feder-

agents with Mr. Psinakis, no obvious bomb materials were found. But agents subpoensed for grand jury testimony another critic of Marcos who was at the Psinakis house at the time, Charles

Avila. The federal list said a .22caliber handgun and a picture of people boiding weapons were tak-

en from Mr. Avila. The U.S. investigation is the result of bombings in the Philippines oem of Philippine President Ferdinal In late 1980. One of the explosions nand E. Marcos, have aroused was at a convention in Manila of the American Society of Travel Agents that injured about 20 persons, seven of them Americans, A revolutionary anti-Marcos group called the April 6 Liberation Movement claimed responsibility for that bombing, but the leading opponents of Mr. Marcos in the United States have denied involvement with the group.

State Department Denial

A U.S. State Department official said the investigation "is oot a political effort of any kind. We are looking to uncover violations of U.S. law."

Iodividuals in this country linked to the bombings could be prosecuted under the U.S. Neutrality Act, which prohibits conspira-cies to forcibly overthrow allied governments, or under the Arms Export and Munitions Control Act, which bars the unauthorized export of arms and explosives from the United States.

A key figure in the investigation

is Victor Burns Lovely, 36, a naturalized U.S. citizen from the Philip-

pines who was arrested in Manila

after being injured in a hotel explosion in 1980.

Lovely signed confessions connecting dissidents in the United States,

including Mr. Psinikis, with the anti-Marcos violence, U.S. authori-

ties arranged for Mr. Lovely to come to San Francisco to lestify

before the grand jury. However, when he reached the United States, his attorney in Los

Angeles, Jose Lauchengeo, said that Mr. Lovely disavowed his

confessions, contending that be was tortured into making them. Mr. Lovely has refused to testify

further before the grand jury and

is free on his own recognizance

while he appeals a contempt ruling

Mr. Lauchengco said he fears

that Mr. Lovely can easily be re-turned to the Philippines and be further tortured if the U.S. Senate

ratifies the extradition treaty

signed in November. Anu-Marcos

leaders said they fear the treaty

could be used to extradite several

designed to force him to testify.

..... Fear of Returning

While in Philippine custody. Mr.

and Mrs. Marcos.

The president's reaction came five days after Mr. Manotoc, 33, a basketball coacb and top amateur golfer, was reported missing after dining with Mr. Marcos daughter. Imee, 26, in a downtown restau-

There had been speculation about the disappearance, and the Manotoc family said it believed it was related to Mr. Manotoc's elopement. The Manotoc family said the marriage, which took place in Arlington, Va., in early December, was opposed by Mr.

'Contemptible and Cheap'

The statement said: "While we

the legality of the daughter's marriage to Mr. Manotoc because he had earlier obtained a divorce

said that the president and his family cannot have any personal interest in the disappearance of

nigators. It continued: "In the effort to establish the real identity of the

the family was more concerned with making propaganda against the president and his family than it

kidnappers and the authenticity of the ransom note which Mr. Manotoc has allegedly written, obstacles bave been posed and all kinds of peal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

the requesting country should for-bid his extradition and he may ap-

A Senate staff member said it was unclear whether the treaty would be ratified. A State Department spokesman said persons who have been granted political asylum in Manila until Mr. Marcos freed in the United States are not automatically safe from extradition but

asylum would weigh in their favor. Mr. Psinakis helped two promi-Mr. Psinakis, Mr. Aquino and nent opponents of Mr. Marcos to make a daring escape from a Manila-area prison in 1977. His brother-in-law, Eugenio Lopez, was one of them.

the fact that they were granted

Mr. Psinakis said the search of by federal agents asking about the Philippine bombings, but they have denied involvement in any vihis house was "mostly civil and polite," but at one point an agent panicked and fired a handgun. The firing stopped immediately and oo one was burt.

Mr. Psinakis said he has visited training camps for anti-Marcos guerrillas "outside the United States" in his capacity as a journalist for Philippine-American publications.

Mr. Aquino, in a telephone in-terview, said he had traveled recently to the Middle East to talk

Marcos Denies Role in Son-in-Law's Abduction

By Abby Tan

Washington Past Service MANILA — Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos Sunday night issued a statement strongly denying insinuations that his fami-ly was involved in the disappearance of Tommy Manotoc, a Filipino sportsman who had secretly married the president's elder daughter in the United States last

The president also ordered the military and police to make every effort to secure his release from kidnappers. He also called on the press and the Manotoc family to cooperate in solving the case.

The statement issued by the president's office criticized the

Manotoc family for making the in-sinuations and the foreign press for "using the same allegations without the slightest effort at veri-

can understand and sympathize with the Manotoc family in their present travail, it is contemptible and cheap to make of this case on occasion to injure the good name of others. Questions had been raised about

from his wife, Aurora Pijuan, in the Dominican Republic.

Without mentioning the daughter's name, the palace statement

added that Mr. Manotoc remains married to Miss Pijuan. "He therefore poses no problem to any member of the president's family." The Macotoc family had

what they call fraudulent charges of murder and other criminal of-

fenses made against them because

The most prominent of these is former Philippine Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., now a fellow at Har-

vard's Center for International Af-

fairs. For years, he was a prisoner

him in 1980 to seek medical treat-

Appeals Possible

Raul F. Manglapus, a prominent

opponent of Mr. Marcos in the

Washington area, and several

other dissident leaders were visited

almost simultaneously in March

A State Department official said

if the extradition treaty is ratified.

requests from the Marcos govern-

ment for the return of suspects in

the United States must first be ap-

proved hy the State Department

But even with approval from Washington for extradition, a per-

son in danger of extradition may argue before a U.S. judge that the evidence and the legal system of

Mr. Manotoc because divorces ob-

and the Justice Department.

they oppose Mr. Marcos.

ment in the United States.

olent acts.

received a ooie Saturday purport-edly written by Mr. Manotoc ask-ing his family for 20 million pesos (\$2.5 million) and well as the release of four Communist leaders. The family said the note was a The presidential statement said

was in cooperating with the inves-

absurd statements have been is-

tained overseas are not recognized in the Philippines.
The Philippines, a predominantly Roman Catholic country, does These in turn have raised speculations about a possible ploi to embarrass the president and his oot permit divorce. The statement family."

Members of the Manotoc family on Sunday said the president's office had asked for samples of Mr. Manotoc's handwriting but that

Pakistan Officials Seize A 'Potential Hijacker'

The Associated Press KARACHI, Pakistan - Karachi airport security officials said they arrested a Palestinian, described as a "potential hijacker," while be was trying to board a Gulf Air flight to Dubai, United Arab

When officials searched Yusuf Yusufi, 30, on Saturday, they said, they found a pen pistol and 25 rounds of ammunition hidden in his shoes. It was unclear whether charges had been filed against Mr.

ing outbreaks of anti-immigration

iolence in Assam. The Press Trust

of India news agency said 35 peo-

ple were injured in the police ac-

down on anti-immigrant demon-

strators trying to disrupt road and

rail traffic. The Indian government

has refused to yield to demands

that all illegal immigrants be evict

The police have been cracking

"Some U.S. engineers are said to stationed at the base, which was Attacks Frustrate India's Campaign to Help Untouchables

The local authorities and the po-

lice are frequently allied with these "vested interests," which led Home

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service NEW DELHI - A half century ago Mahatma Gandhi tried to erase what he considered "the greatest of all blots" from India's largely Hindu society by espousing the cause of the untouchables. whom he renamed harijans, or

million untouchables remained doomed to the lowest rungs of the economic ladder in one of the world's poorest countries and living in constant fear of attack by other Hindus, usually those just slightly better off than themselves. Within the Hindn system, un-

touchables are literally outcastes, belonging to none of the 3,000 castes and subcastes that define the status and role in life of other India ended 1981 with its second massacre of untouchables in six weeks, bringing pleas for greater security for harijans from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and threatening the rule of ber chief

minister in India's most populous state of Uttar Pradesh, where both attacks occurred.

10 Persons Killed In an attack last week, four or five armed men entered the village the Taj Mahal is situated, and started shooting at harijans. They nomic security will be threatened killed 10 persons, including five if the largely landless harijans aswomen and two children, and se- sert their rights to such things as

The killings in Sadhofur fol- Hindu laborers.

touchables, including seven women, in the village of Deoli, 18 miles to the north.

low-caste Hindus to keep the harijans in their place. While these killings are an extreme manifestation of anti-harrian activities, attacks on untouchables

A report released in March said

Some Sense a Threat

dia after the Deoli killings said atnized than they have ever been in owners, who fear that their eco-

minimum wages, or from low-caste

Minister Zail Singh to agree in Parliament that untouchables should be armed for self-defense. He recanted on that pledge soon after making it. But Vishwanata Singh, Mrs. Gandhi's chief minister for Uttar Pradesh, promised to

resign if the those involved in the Deoli killings remained free. He later said enough arrests had been made so he could keep his job. The two killings of untouchables in his state pose political problems for the Gandhi government. Mrs. Gaidhi toppled the Janata Party government in that state almost amok, attacking untouchables, in the village of Narainpur. This, she said; was evidence that the state

government was nnable to maintain law and order. The position of untouchables in the complex Hindu social hierarchy again came to the forefront last year with the report that 2,000

harijans in the southern state of Tamil! Nadu had cooverted to While some politicians blamed the Islamic states of the Guif for buying the loyalty of the ontouch-ables, many independent observers said the harijans converted be-

cause they were tired of their lot in

"We are not allowed to carry

onr towels on our shoulders," said a former untouchable who converted to Islam. "We can't take water from a common well. We can't sit on a bench where a caste Hindu is sitting. Bot Moslems treat us equally." This is oot the first time large oumbers of untouchables have converted from Hinduism to an-

other religion; many converted to Christianity during the days of the British raj, and in 1956 a half millioo harijans publicly changed to Buddhism. The Tamil Nadu conversions, however, became a major issue in

nized Hindu political and religious leaders into action. Holy men who once preached that a caste Hindu became impure if an untouchable's shadow fell on him shared food and water with harijans. One politician, a devout Hindu, organized a rally of a half million people representing all of Hinduism's 60 sects to support the

The politician argued on the basis of his vast Vedic knowledge that untouchability was not a part of Hinduism, but rather a social phenomenou that could be done It is, however, one that has been rooted in Hinduism for 3,000 years

and so far has resisted efforts by

abolition of untouchability.

independent India to end it. The country runs what many call "the world's largest affirmative action program" in an attempt to make sure the untouchables are able to climb the economic ladder by getting seats in universities and jobs in government. Instead, these efforts have led to increased bitter-

5 Skiers Missing in Austria

INNSBRUCK, Austria - Five skiers, all believed to be Austrians in their early 20s, were missing late Saturday after they were huried by avalanches near here earlier in the day, police said.

ness between untouchables and caste Hindus who say there is reverse discrimination.

New Protests in Assam

NEW DELHI (Renters) - The police used metal-tipped bamboo staves and tear gas in Assam State on Sunday to break up demonstrations caused by the deaths of seven people in police actions Friday and Saturday.

U.S. Journalist, Dies AGANA, Guam — Erwin D. Canham, 77, former editor-in-chief of the Christian Science Monitor and the last U.S. resident commissioner of the Northern Marianas

islands in the Pacific, died here Sunday following abdominal surgery two weeks ago.
Mr. Canham guided the Northern Marianas into its current com-

monwealth status in 1978. A former Rhodes scholar, Mr.

OBITUARIES Canham joined the Monitor as a reporter in 1925 and served as its correspondent in Geneva, bead of its Washington bureau, genera news editor, managing editor and editor. He was editor in chief from

Mr. Canham was an alternate U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1949, served on the U.S. National Commission for Unesco from 1948 to 1951, was a member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest in 1970, board chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in can Society of Newspaper Editors in 1948-49.

Yevgeniy K. Fedorov

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW — Yevgeniy K.
Fedorov, 71, one of the Soviet Uoion's leading geophysicists, died Wednesday, Tass reported Satur-

day.
Mr. Fedorov, director of the Institute for Applied Geophysics, was known for his extensive research into climatic conditions in the Earth's polar regions and was also associated with his country's space program. He was head of the Hydrometeorological Service, the Soviet weather bureau, from 1939 to 1947

and from 1962 to 1974. In the intervening years, he was associated with the Geophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences until 1955 and then set up and headed his own institute of applied geo-physics. In 1974 he returned to head the institute. As bead of the weather service he was the official Soviet signer of

an environmental cooperation part with the United States in 1972. The pact, which included a provision for joint research into forecasting earthquakes, was seen then as possibly opening a door to co-operative research into detecting underground nuclear explosions. Mr. Fedorov headed a Soviet

Erwin D. Canham, 77,

lems of detecting and identifying underground explosions.

ouclear test ban treaty from 1957

to 1959 and was regarded as a

leading Soviet expert on the prob-

Charles H. Dolan HONOLULU (NYT) —
Charles H. Dolan, 86, the last surviving member of the Lafayette Escadrille of World War I, died Thursday in Honolulu, Mr. Dolan was one of the 38 American pilots who served as volunteers in the French air service before the United States entered the war in 1917. The unit was officially credited

with downing 199 enemy planes.

Paul Belmondo PARIS (AP) - Paul Belmondo, 83, a sculptor and the father of film star Jean-Paul Belmondo, died early Sunday following a heart attack. Mr. Belmoodo, a member of France's Academy of Fine Arts, is best known for his classical busts of various French

personalities, including his son. Victor Buono

HOLLYWOOD (LAT) - Victor Buono, 43, who received a 1962 Oscar nomination for best sup-porting actor in "Whatever Hap-pened to Baby Jane?" died Friday at his home, apparently of a heart attack. His films included "The Strangler" (1964), "Hush Hush Sweet Charlotte" (1965) and "Beneath the Planet of the Apes" (1969). He also played in such television series as "Batman," "Vegas" and "Fantasy Island."

Fred Harman PHOENIX (UPI) - Fred Har-

man, 79, a former cowboy who created the "Red Ryder and Little

Beaver" comic strip, and an ac-complished Western artist, died

here Saturday following a stroke. Alex Perino LOS ANGELES (LAT) - Alex Perino, 86, founder of the gourmet

restaurant bearing his name, died

16 Fires Set in Las Vegas The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS - Sixteen small fires were set in two hotels and an apartment building over the weekend, forcing evacuation of some guests but causing little damage, a Las Vegas fire department spokes-

man said.

lowed by six weeks the unprovoked daylight massacre of 24 un-It remains unclear what caused the attacks, although they are be-lieved to be related to efforts by are increasing rather than subsiding according to figures compiled by Shishir Kumar, the govern-ment's commissioner for castes and tribes. the number of "atrocities" against untouchables had tripled in the three years beginning in 1976 and were continuing to climb in 1979. That year, the last for which figures were available, he reported more than 15,000 attacks oo untouchables with about one-third touchables, with about one-third of them in Uttar Pradesh.

An editorial in the Times of Intacks on untouchables were in-creasing because the harrjans had become more assertive and orgatheir long and wretched history."

Sociologists have noted that
most of the attacks on untouchof Sadhofur, about 15 miles north of the tourist center of Agra, where ables come either from small land-



IMPERIAL GREETING - Emperor Hirohito, 80, and Empress Nagako, 78, wish a happy new year to thousands of visitors at the royal palace in Tokyo. The visitors called for his long life with shouts of "banzai," or 10,000 years.

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Hong Kong WestLB Asia Limited, 1301 Hutchison House, 10 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong Telephona 25 3206 · Telex 75 142

Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds WestLB

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-Herald Tribune

Page 7 Monday, January 4, 1982

China, Japan Press Offshore Oil Hunt

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

TOKYO - China, Japan and dozens of U.S. and European oil companies are preparing to pour billions of dollars into the almost untouched offshore oil resources of China and the continental shelf between China and Japan.

The hunt for oil extends over a vast area. Exploration already has begun from the Bohai Bay in the north to the Gulf of Tonkin in the

Experts interviewed here believe that regional offshore oil and gas fields may help Japan, the world's secood largest oil importer after the United States, diversify sources of oil away from the Middle East. There is a whole series of North Seas out there," said Selig S. Harrison, an Asian oil expert from



the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York. "It's going to be a beehive of oil activity, certainly one of the last

So far there is virtually oo offshore oil production in the region by Japan, China, the two Koreas or Taiwan, All except Chi-na, which is self-sufficient in onshore oil, and its ally North Korea, are heavily dependent on the Middle East for oil.

Burst of Activity

But the prospects of finding offshore oil and gas here appear good, to judge by the burst of oil company activity in the last two

The improvement of relations

By William Ellington

LONDON — Trading and new-issue volume in the Eurobond mar-

ket set records in 1981 despite un-

precedented volatility of interest rates, which ut times left investors

and traders with hefty losses. Rates for six-month dollar depo-

sits in London started the year at

around 17 percent. Often moving

finishing the year at just below 15

seven-year issue in September at

par bearing 17.75 percent.

Although long-term dollar interest rates reached record highs, the volume of new dollar-denominated

ty Trust Co, show.

Guaranty.

In the international dollar hood

ed States, by belping to assure po-litical stability in the region, seems to have laid o foundation for a possible East Asia offshore oil boom in the 1980s.

Japan-China Oil Development Co., a Tokyo-based firm created in 1980 by the state-run Japan National Oil Corp. and 47 powerful trading and industrial companies here, has struck high quality oil of the Artibian-light type with its first three test wells in the Bohai Bay.

China is to open offshore areas for bids by 45 Japanese, U.S. and European oil companies in early 1982 in the South China Sea, the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Tonkin, west of Hainan Island. The companies have conducted seismie surveys costing an estimated \$200

China sank a well in the heart of the East China Sea last summer in a zone also claimed by Taiwan and in apparent challenge to Japan and South Korea. These two nations had created a joint development zone nearby in 1977, where U.S. and Japanese companies, inclod-ing Nippon Oil, are drilling.

Model of Cooperation

Each of these cases offers in-sights into how China and Japan could work together to unlock the riches of the China seas and the continental shelf — with some Jap-anese seeing the Bohai Bay as the model for cooperation between the two nations.

The important thing is that we have established a basis of confidence between Japan and China in oil exploration," said Makoto Inoue, president of Japan-China

To do this, the Japanese were generous with capital, All of the \$100 million to \$200 million exploration cost is being borne by the Japanese. Japan will pay or iance 98 percent of the estimated \$1 billion needed to develop the fields, according to oil industry

Moreover, Japan agreed to give China 52.5 percent of any oil produced. The standard breakdown under production-sharing agree-ments elsewhere is much less favorable to oil-producing nations, sometimes giving them only 25

The Bohai Bay is oot expected (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

increase from 1980. Most of the in-

crease in turnover occurred in the

The Gray Market

Competitive Clatter 13 **Growing Louder in Telegraph Business**

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service NEW YORK - In 1943, the telegraph business was divided into two camps. Western Union Tele-graph Co. had a monopoly in the United States, and a handful of international carriers controlled the transmission of messages between the United States and other countries.

Since 1943, according to federal officials, both camps have shown little interest in cutting prices

or introducing new services.

Now the staid business is entering a period of competitive turmoil. Last week, President Reagan signed a bill that is intended to stimulate competition, primarily by repealing the 1943 law and pitting one camp against the other. Western Union will be allowed to offer international service again, and the international carriers will be able to provide domestic service.

New Entries

"It's open season and that is good," said Charles D. Ferris, a former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. "It's going to change the historic market shares very significant-

And, adding to the commotion, MCI Communications Corp. said in December that it had agreed to buy one of the international carriers, WUI Inc., from Xerox Corp. Meanwhile, Curtiss-Wright Corp. reported later last month that it had increased its stake in Western Union to 6.5 per-

cent and would consider trying to gain control.

The market the companies will be fighting for consists primarily of telex service, which has long since eclipsed telegrams as the main business of Western Union and the international carriers.

Telex service is highly profitable, and millions of dollers are at take dollars are at stake.

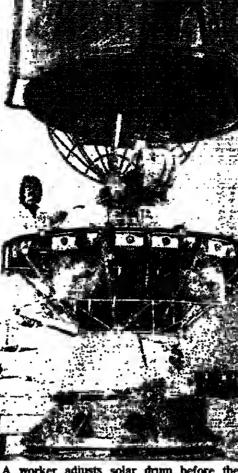
Telex is short for teletypewriter exchange service. It is like telephone service except that there are typewriters at either end of the line. The sender types a message, dials the receiver's number and transmits the message, which is printed out at

'Stop the Bleeding'

The new law appears to represent a victory for Western Union, which has lobbied extremely hard for it. Western Union had argued that it was in trouble because government decisions had already begun to erode its domestic business by allowing the international carriers to operate more freely in the United States. At the same time, its bid to expand into international business was thwarted

"The first beneficial effect will be to stop the bleeding," Richard C. Hostetler, Western Union's executive vice president for law and corporate relations, said of the new law.

In addition, the overseas telex business is larger and faster-growing than the U.S. market because of language barriers, time differences and the low quality of some foreign telephone systems.



A worker adjusts solar drum before the launch of a Western Union communications satellite. A recent U.S. ruling has given the company the right to compete globally.

The overseas telex business generated revenues of \$323 million in 1980 and has been growing 10 to 20 percent a year, according to Federal Communications Commission estimates. The market is dominated by three companies — International Telephone & Telegaph Co., RCA Corp. and WUL Two smaller companies, TRT Telecommunications Corp., a division of United Brands, and FTC Communications Inc., account for the rest of the business.

By contrast, Western Union's domestic telex venues were \$296 million in 1980, 37 percent of total corporate revenue. Its telex business has been growing 4 to 12 percent annually. About one-quarter of those revenues came from handling the domestie leg of transmissions that were

received from or bound for other countries.

Western Union could conceivably become a
dominant player in the international market. It has about 140,000 subscribers in the United States compared with an estimated 30,000 for the five international carriers combined. The international carriers bitterly resisted allowing Western Union into their market, arguing that its domi-nance of the U.S. market would allow it to obtain

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Europe, whereas registration for-malities and other procedures in

the U.S. can result in long delays. This speed advantage becomes

crucial when interest rates are as

volatile as they were in 1981.

Reagan Is Nearing Deadline On Thorny Issue of Tax Rise

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - In a few weeks. President Reagan must put the finishing touches to his budget for 1983. The spending decisions have been made. Still undecided is an issue that has been dividing the administration and bedeviling the president — whether to ask Congress for tax increases and, if so,

In his bones, Mr. Reagan is opposed to raising taxes, particularly so soon after cutting them. But this deep-seated belief notwithstanding, it is a good bet that before 1982 is ont, he will sign into law legisladon that raises taxes and government revenues in some way. If he does not, he has been told by the Office of Management and Budget, the government is likely to pile up annual budget deficits in excess of \$100 billion.

There are many ways Congress and the president can increase revenues. At one extreme, they could modify or delay the 10-percent tax cuts scheduled for July, 1982, and July, 1983, that were mandated by the August 1981 tax law — the "supply-side" cuts that Reagan be-gan fighting for the moment he took office. A first round of that reduction, a 5-percent cut in with-bolding taxes on individuals, took effect Oct. 1.

Other major elements of the bill, including lowering of the maximum tax rate on individuals to 50 percent from 70 percent, took effect Friday.

Postponing the 1982 and 1983 cuts must be listed as an "extreme" option because it seems certain that the president would veto such a bili. But, as he observed in discussing his views on taxes in a Dec. 23 interview, he learned as governor of California "that putting your feet in concrete was dangerous." So, in a government plagued by unexpectedly large deficits, it is probably wise - as Mr. Reagan seemed to say - not to exclude anything.

Feb. 8 Deadline

Less extreme would be efforts to close some tax "loopholes," eliminate some of the tax hreaks allowed various interest groups, raise excise taxes on such goods as alcohol and tobacco and impose a tax on natural gas if prices are decon-

Whatever he decides, the president must make his choices well in advance of Feb. 8, when he is scheduled to give Congress his proposed hudget for fiscal year 1983, which starts next Oct. 1. The president is expected to outline his Union address on Jan. 26, one day after the opening of the second session of the 97th Congress.

When it comes to raising reveoue, Washington is divided into es-

Handicapping the Race for Revenue New York Times Service

This is how political handicappers rate entries in the maneuvering to

BEST BETS: Closing "loopholes" along the lines proposed by the president on Sept. 24. To the face of broad congressional opposition, however, the administration has backed away from its proposed repeal of one such tax break - the energy tax credits allowed households and businesses. Still on the list are special tax breaks allowed life insurance companies and military and other federal cootractors. Other targets are lowering the income threshold for tax liability on unemployment insurance and tax-exempt industrial development bonds. Heavy lobbying by opponents of such efforts could make for a slow track.

GOOD BETS: A tax on decontrolled natural gas, as part of a decontrol bill, and increases in the excise taxes on tobacco, wine and hard liquor. Beer, the handicappers say, will escape as a concession to the

working man.
FURTHER BACK: A moderate tax on imported crude oil, perhaps \$2 barrel, or an increase to eight or nine cents from the current four-cent federal excise tax on a gallon of gasoline; also, treating as taxable income to employees the health insurance premiums that employers pay over some amount, possibly \$150 a month. The idea is to discourage total-

some amount, possibly \$150 a month. The idea is to discourage totalcoverage insurance and the high demand for health care services that is
said to result from such coverage.

DARK HORSES: Curtailing the deductibility of interest on consumer
installment credit, with a partial exception for automobiles, as a means
to discourage borrowing and consumption and encourage saving; imposing withholding oo payments to so-called independent cootractors, such

as real estate brokers and door-to-door sellers.

LEFT AT THE GATE: Canceling or postponing the 10-percent reductions in individual income taxes scheduled to take effect in July of this year and in July, 1983.

sentially four camps. The faction that has had the least to say is the House Democrats. A badly fractured majority, they have been let-ting the Republican White House and the Republican leadership of the Senate juggle the fiscal hot po-

An Ally in Stockman

In the faction that has had the most to say are the advocates of raising revenue. They include the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and the chairmen of the Finance and Budget committees, respectively Robert J. Dole of Kansas and Pete V. Domenici of

Their allies in the executive branch are David A. Stockman, the budget director; James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and Murray L. Weidenbaum, the president's chief economic adviser. Supporting this faction is Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Sen. Domenici and probably Sen. Dole would like to see the 1983 tax cut delayed by six months. The revenue gain in fiscal 1984 would be about \$9 billion.

A third faction contains the ad-

vocates of supply-side economics, led by Rep. Jack F. Kemp of New York, chairman of the House Republican Conference. They oppose any modification of the income tax cuts, which they would regard as a betrayal of their crusade for a radical approach to ecocomie policy. Rep. Kemp has argued that any increase in revenues might "serve as justification for reduced effort in controlling spending." Rep. Kemp is allied with a band of sub-Cabioet officers in the Treasury, who have the ear of Secretary Donald T. Regan. Mr. Regan seems to be strongly opposed to modifying the income tax cuts but willing to sup-

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)



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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

by more than a point a week, these rates fluctuated between 14.25 percent and 19.5 percent until a downtrend started in September. By late November, interest levels declined to oear 12 percent before factors. Among them was the

The extraordinarily high turnover figures, which totaled more than three times the amount of Eurobond issues outstanding ap-pears to have resulted from several growing importance of trading in oew issues between the time they are scheduled for offering and when they are priced or allocated

In the international dollar hood market, IBM. World Trade Corp. raised funds at the lowest cost of the year with a \$200-million, seven-year issue in January at par bearing 12.50 percent. TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. paid the highest rate of the year with a \$75-million, seven-year issue in September at According to market specialists, this "gray market" trading exceeds the amount on offer, sometimes by two or more times. When these transactions are settled, the clearing volume figures are inflated accordingly.

For a while, syndicate managers tried to resist the practice of trad-ing in offerings before they were allocated to underwriters because Eurobond offerings swelled to \$26.7 billion in 1981, up from \$16.4 billion a year earlier, prelimi-nary estimates of Morgan Guaranthis practice almost invariably meant that underwriting commis-sions were being passed on to investors in the form of a discount from issue price. However, the gray market has now become part of the distribution mechanism for

Adding Eurobonds denominated in other currencies, about \$35.5 billion worth of Eurobonds were floated in 1981, up 31 percent from 1980, according to Morgan As a result, Eurobond offering are systematically priced to yield less than market yields on the the-ory that the discounts offered by underwriters will bring the yields Based on iocomplete data from the two Eurobond clearing sys-tems, Euroclear and Cedel, the par

value of Eurohoods settled through the systems reached about 5413 billion in 1981, a 69-percent increase from 1980. Most of the increase from 1980 Most of without much detriment to the underwriting community.

Eurobonds Set '81 Record Despite Volatile Interest Rates

second half of the year, when a major rally got under way. Turn-over in the final quarter was ocarly Another major development in the Euromarket market in 1981 was an increase in its links with the domestie U.S. bond market. In pricing offerings, underwriters of international dollar bonds pay as much attention to federal funds rates, U.S. money-supply data and U.S. Treasury yields as their domestic counterparts do.

Eurobond issues of European governments are often priced to

as their benchmark for making investment decisions. In 1981, Eurobond issues de-

nominated in dollars became an important alternative source offunds for U.S. corporations. This also has tended to increase the finkage with the U.S. bond market. According to Morgan Guaranty, U.S. companies raised a \$6.2 bil-lion in the Eurobond market in 1981; the largest amount for any year, and up from \$4.1 billion in 1980.

At times, U.S. corporations were yield a specific amount above able to raise funds more cheaply in yields of comparable U.S. Treasury issues rather than at a particular increment over outstanding Eu-However, the Eurobond market

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 30-31, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEWISSUE



DECEMBER, 1981

Asian Development Bank

Kuwaiti Dinars 15,000,000 10 per cent. Bonds of 1981/1991

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

\$600,000,000

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

\$250,000,000 _145%% Five Year Notes of 1981, due December 15, 1986 \$250,000,000 15% Seven Year Notes of 1981, due December 15, 1988 \$100,000,000 151/8% Ten Year Notes of 1981, due December 15, 1991

Interest payable June 15 and December 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

SALOMON BROTHERS INC

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP

ATLANTIC CAPITAL BEAR, STEARNS & CO.

BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS BASLE SECURITIES CORPORATION BLYTH EASTMAN PAINE WEBBER

DILLON, READ & CO. INC.

DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE

LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB

DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT LAZARD FRERES & CO. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

Securities Corporation E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

SHEARSON/AMERICAN EXPRESS INC.

L. F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.

WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER

DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.

December 24, 1981

UBS SECURITIES INC.

WERTHEIM & CO., INC.

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IO Norsk Hydro 10 Norsk Hydro 10 Norsk Hydro 1 Norske Industribank 15 Norske Industribank	9 17 Mar 16.17 17.17 11.5 8 18 Apr 16.37 16.6 16.4 17.4 6.37 18 Jun 17.37 14.4 16.5 16.7 7.53 6.37 16 Jun 17.37 14.5 16.7 17.4 16.7 70 May 16. 17.7 16. 16. 16. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17	8.50 AMisubishi Corp 150ct 77 yen 49.51 - 1.09 172 % 1994 Sep 129 mqhrifty 488 - 1.16-1.09 822 Allisubishi Elec Corp 4.1cn 22 yen 328 - 1.16-1.09 53/4 % 1996 Mgr 96 00 Mgr 96 337 3/8 49-1.83 Allisubishi Gac Chem 1.1ut 77 yen 217.24 49-1.83	4 1/2 % 1988 Jul 78 months 5 44 1/4 4.59 9.09 78 Texton Int 841 14677 * 15 Aur 79 7 1/2 % 1993 Aug 25 months 5 14 1/2 44.36 2.84 57 Therma Electron 34.14 16 Jun 79 7 % 1984 Jul 19 months 5 29 2/7 18.52	BosRes 247 20125 11 896 378 415 — 346 444 5 Bousech 156 9185 17 6184 41 527 — 996 — 14.7 6 6 6 7 7 8 28 19384 17 3374 0015 5376 + 7 + 24,4 8 6 7 7 8 2 19384 17 3374 0015 5376 + 7 + 24,4 8 6 7 8 1 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1
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Net Pct. Cho. Cho.

Slide-Rule Firm Figured Wrong in Forecast

By Kirk Johnson New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Io 1967, Kenffel & Esser, a scientific instrument manufacturer then located in Hoboken, N.J., was commissioned to make a study of the future.

The company's report, "Life in the Year 2067," which was compiled on the basis of interviews with scientists, said people would live to domed cities and watch three-dimensional television. It predicted computerized traffic lanes and electric autos. It did oot, however, predict that within five years the company's most famous product would be all but obsolete. Keuffel & Esser was the largest U.S. producer of slide rules.

"Nobody really foresaw the cheap calculater," said John J. Montesi, customer service supervisor at K&E.

When the unforeseen became reality in the early 1970s, recalled John J. Heath, customer service manager at Sterling Plastics, one of K&E's competitors, "it was a downhill sleigh

Mr. Heath's company, based in Mountain-

Reagan Near

Deadline on

(Continued from Page 7)

Intense Lobbying

Washington by deciding, as Mr.

Stockman and some others would

Quietly but intensively, lobby-

ists have been trying since Sept. 24

to shoot down the administration's

handful of proposals for tightening existing tax law, Officials report that the lobbyists have been suc-

cessful in one respect; the proposal to repeal the 10-percent energy tax

tion would like to lower the thresh-

Dole Proposal

official said. The additional reve-

nue gaioed might be \$500 millioo a year. Organized labor is opposed.

Sen. Dole's proposals to double the federal excises on all alcoholic

beverages would raise \$3.5 billion a year. Doubling the tobacco levy would produce \$1.8 billion. Add-

ing four cents to the current fourcent tax on gasoline would yield

\$2.3 billion, according to congres-

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis has been campaigning for an increase in the gasoline levy. He wants the proceeds earmarked for

highways and mass transit. Such a link is rejected by the budget office

and the Treasury Department, but they might like the revenue — if

There is also speculation that the current 2-percent levy on inter-state telephone calls could be dou-bled, with a yield of \$1.5 billion.

A temporary tax on natural gas is an odds-on favorite for several

reasons. Administration officials have said that apart from the in-

Consolidated Trading

Of AMEX Listings Week Ended Dec 31, 1961

Volume - 23,090,000 shores Year is Date: 7,343,525,500 shores Issues Iraded in: 940 Advances: 353, declines: 424 i unit

IN THE MATTER OF BAHAMAS COMMONWEALTH BANK LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION)

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF

INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENB

Rule 68 of The Companies (Wanding-Up) Rules, 1975

MATRE is bereby given that a first dividend is intended to be declared in

the above matter. The Supreme Court
the above matter. The Supreme Court
of the Commentwealth of the Bahamas
has ordered that the publication of
this Notice shall constitute compliance with the said Rule 68.

114TFD this 21st day of December

D. A. JONES

Official Liquidate P.D. Box N. 123,

New Highs: 18 , new lows: 73

COMMONWEALTH

OF THE BAHAMAS IN THE SUPPEME CRURT

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847-500 2016 19 1976 —16
755-900 276 279 279 —16
538-906 48 374 4 4+6
533-900 123- 1276 1234
508-800 331a 304a 3246 +76
44-100 816 71a 776 —16
308-600 1416 1516 1576 —19
284-800 274 2 214 476
280-500 1308 1246 3314 +17
279-700 1414 1476 1476 —16

1974

sional analysts.

the president does.

Letting benefits above that level

vestments is dead.

couples.

like, to trim the military budget.

Tax Action

raise taxes.

side, N.J., was also probably the last U.S. producer of the basic trigonometric slide calculator, ceasing production in December, 1980, a year in which the company sold

maybe a couple thousand dozen." "Those last couple years we just carried oo as a nice gesture," Mr. Heath said.

Sterling's leading product then was an \$1.79 plastic slide rule. It was the kind that came in its own little leatherette scabbard that you could wear on your belt. In 1964-65, Sterling's biggest year, more than a million of them were sold; it made up almost 20 percent of the company's business. Fortunately, Mr. Heath said, Sterling was able to develop a desk accessory line during the slide rule's decline that, he said, "more than compensated" for the subsequent fall in income.

"We were into the college and high school market," Mr. Heath said. "You got a K&E slide rule when you really became an archi-

Indeed, in slide rules, Kenffel & Esser was in another league altogether. It was the first importer, beginning in the late 1880s, and the first U.S. producer as well, beginning in 1891. Its machined, mahogany, inlaid slide rule (consistently costing about \$40 since the 1950s) was sold mostly to professionals and

scientists.
According to Mr. Montesi, at K&E slide rule sales never contributed more than about 10 to 15 percent of income, even though they were what the company was best known for. Sales peaked in the late 1950s at about 20,000 a month. With the advent of the calculator, "the business we lost was just lost," Mr. Montesi said. "We were never fully com pensated."

Nevertheless, the company earned \$3.7 million on its surveying and architectural instrument sales last year, which was apparently enough to attract interest. Two weeks ago, two-thirds of K&E's stock was purchased, at \$31 a share, by Kratos Inc., a La Jolla, California-based maker of analytic devices, aircraft instruments and computer display

The company still has about 2,300 slide rules in stock, although it ceased production in the early 1970s. "Now we sell about 200 of them a year, tops." Mr. Montesi said.

Private Enterprise Stressed in U.S. Aid Study

New York Timer Service

NEW YORK — A foreign-aid study by the Treasury Department calls for greater promotion of private enterprise in Third World countries and recommends as a

al Finance Corp., an agency of the World Bank.

The study, "An Assessment of United States Participation in Multilateral Development Banks in the 1980s," is to be made public Treasury officials said its pur-

model the work of the Internation-

pose was to evaluate commitments made by the Carter administration to the World Bank, the Asian and African Development Banks and the Inter-American Bank. The study endorses those commit-ments, totaling about \$13 billion over six years, and the officials said they hoped the study would help persuade Congress to appro-

priate the full amount. The practices of the International Finance Corp. that the study praised differ in one key respect from those of the rest of the World Bank and other development agencies that lend money at low interest rates for projects in developing countries. The corporation gener-ally buys shares in the Third World companies if helps create. Last year, if provided \$1.6 billion in investments and loans to 314 companies in 71 developing countries.

Support Needed

The study, begun by Beryl W. Sprinkel, underscretry of the Treasury for monetary affairs, also recommends that development banks seek changes in the economic policies of borrowing countries and that development banks phase out loans to borrowers no longer in severe need.

Treasury officials said the support of other major contributors to the international development banks would be needed for these recommendations to be pul into effect. Voting in the banks is proportional to monetary contribu-

President Reagan has endorsed the approach of the agency. He told the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia, "We want to enhance the International Finance Corporation activities, which fos-ter private-sector debt and equity

Agency for International Development created a Bureau for Private

Enterprise. The bureau, which will try to increase foreign aid and ingestment through the private sec-tor, "is developing a close working relationship with the IFC," ac-cording to M. Peter McPherson, to local stockholders. the head of AID.

Takes Shareholding The International Finance Corp, which is responsible for identifying partly financing and

diverseeing private ventures, has 119 member nations, 98 of which United States contributes more

financing of investments in the developing countries."

is the largest single contributor. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, the U.S. share was \$124 millioo.

lo its 25-year history, the agency has given and lent money to nearly 600 ventures, most of them in manufacturing, mining, tourism and agriculture. If companies make steady profits, the International Finance Corp. sells its share

Critics say the corporation is a tiny agency that does not invest in projects risky enough to justify its reputation as the venture capital arm of the World Bank.

"The IFC can't find its place in the spectrum of world instituare developing countries. The tions," said Raymond Vernon, professor of international affairs at than 30 percent of the capital and Harvard University, "because inIFC are usually good enough to go through private channels. Agency officials concede that their activities are overshadowed by other agencies of the World

Bank, noting that it has provided \$4.1 billion in loans and investmeois compared with \$92.2 billion provided by the rest of the World Bank. But they say they are pleased by what they perceive as the new "sympathetic enviroo-ment" in Washington and among Third World countries that are traditionally hostile to capitalism.

The corporation, officials said, handles projects that it believes have good prospects of profitability but that, for political or other reasons, have difficulty attracting

Competition Heats Up in Telegraph Field

the majority of outbound interna-

conal traffic as well. ··But several factors may preveot that from happening. Western Uo-ion will not be able to begin ser-vice for seven mooths at the earliest. That delay should give the international carriers time to recruit customers.

In addition, Western Union must reach agreements with for-eign carriers, which are usually the national postal anthorities. Some smaller carriers that have tried to enter the international business have found the foreign govern-ments reluctant to increase the oumber of U.S. carriers with which they do business. However, Western Union's international name is such that it might not have that

The international carriers ended up reductantly supporting the new law, because it requires Western Union to connect its network with the international carriers' networks. The international carriers will be able to offer their customers the ability to reach all of Wesi-

ern Union's existing customers.
"We view it as an opportunity to enter a new market," said George F. Knapp, chairman of ITT World Communications and vice president of its parent company, ITT. The United States market has been totally dominated by Westfailed to be innovative in providing business services.

Western Union says the same thing about ITT and the other international carriers. The two sides have dogged each other in oumer-ous legal battles through the years.

"It's the most littigious group of companies I've ever seen," said David Leach, a member of the staff of the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance, who worked on the bill. They don't compete in the marketplace. They compete in the FCC, the courts and the Congress."

FCC Scrutiny It is possible both sides are right about the other.

Government officials have called the international carriers a cartel. An FCC staff audil in 1979 discovered the international carriers were earning pretax profits of between 35 and 58 percent oo their telex service. The commission is now investigating ITT's rate of re-

turn more thoroughly.

Meanwhile, even as competition gears up, telex itself is falling behind the times. With more and more documents being typed on computer screens rather than on paper, there is a growing demand to transfer them electronically to

Computer-to-computer oci-

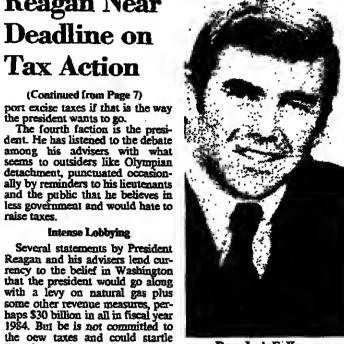
works such as Tymnet, Telenet and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s proposed Advanced Communications Service link all kinds of computer terminals. Facsimile is another alterna-tive. The fate of the telex companies depends on how quickly they can expand and upgrade their ser-vices to compete with or to interconnect with the oewer forms of

"The biggest threat does not come from other players in that market, but from other services." said Davis A. Foulger, editor of Electronic Mail & Message Systems, an industry oewsletter. Mr. Foulger said that in 1979, data and text communications using telephone lines amounted to about \$4 billion, compared with slightly more than \$400 million for telex. telegrams and Western Union's Mailgram combined.

The repeal of the 1943 restrictions, Mr. Knapp noted, "may re-ally be confirmation of the fact that the industry has already been restructured." He said, "The cus-tomers restructured us."

14 Die in Colombia Floods

BOGOTA - Fourteen persons have died and scores have been reported missing in flooding in southwest Colombia, local authori-ties said during the weekend.



some other revenue measures, per-haps \$30 billion in all in fiscal year

Opposes change in tax program come tax, only an energy levy can raise "big bucks." The revenue from a gas levy might be \$10 bil-lion to \$20 billion a year, depend-ing on its terms. In addition, decontrol of prices would mean larger incomes, profits and tax pay-ments for producers and royalty

Rep. Jack F. Kemp

credits allowed businesses and owners. Finally, President Reagan can homeowners for energy-saving inface-saving argument The one loophole-closing item about this increase in taxes. Withthat would affect individuals diout it, he has been told by Sen. rectly is the proposal to tighten Baker and by House Republicans, the proponents of faster gas decontaxation of unemployment insurance. In 1978, with surprisingly littrol cannot muster a congressional tle fuss, Congress adopted a com-plex provision that, with qualificamajority. Mr. Reagan is expected to argue that the tax is the price of a greater good, decontrol as a step toward energy self-sufficiency. tions, made jobless benefits taxable income for individuals with total income of \$20,000 and couples with \$25,000. The administra-

A companion proposal might be a levy on imported crude oil, so that the burden does not fall on hold to \$15,000, with no bonus for natural gas users alone. A levy of \$2 on a 42-gallon barrel would add about five cents to the cost of a gallon of gasoline, diesel fuel and heating oil and produce revenue of go lax-free "acts as a disincentive to go back to work," a Treasury \$3.5 billion.

One revenue-raising proposal of-ten discussed but definitely oot going anywhere is curtailing de-ductions for bome mortgage inter-est. The Senate voted, 85 to 0, oo Dec. 7 for a "sense of the Senate" resolution, which is not legislation, to retain the current, unlimited de-

China, Japan Intensify Hunt For Offshore Oil Reserves

(Continued from Page 7) to produce vasi amounts of oil. Some experts believe that reserves there amount to 1 billion barrels, a small fraction of China's probable offshore reserves. But the production-sharing agreement could be a model for contracts for other areas, cotably in the Sonth China Sea and the Yellow Sea. British Pe-troleum and Total, the French company, already are drilling in the latter.

China, after accepting bids from the companies for the South China Sea, is expected to award conces-sions by late 1982, oil executives said. The companies include Exx-on, Mobil, Texaco, Phillips and JNOC, making a first bid for a for-

A Japanese executive close to Exxon and Mobil said China is likely to want to have productionsharing agreements similar to the one in Bohai Bay with the compa-

Looking ahead, the continental shelf between Japan and China is considered to be by far the richest offshore area. But plans for developing this region are hampered by territorial disputes — with rival claims by China, Japan, Taiwan and the two Koreas.

The Chinese argue that the con-tinental shelf, which extends close to Japan and its Ryukyu Islands, is a "natural prolongation" of the mainland, belonging to China. The Japanese maintain that a median line, which they have not defined, should be drawn between the two

Mr. Harrison said that China and Japan engaged in "secret pre-liminary negotiations, contacts and feelers... to identify some of the basic problems in working out an agreement." Shohei Naito, a Japanese foreign ministry spokes-man, said that China and Japan held a meeting in Peking in 1980, "the first meeting of its type ... where the continental shelf questioo was raised."

He added, "We are open-minded for ocgotiations with China." Meanwhile, apparently to reinforce its claim to the continental shelf, China announced Aug. 20 that it was conducting a "widethal it was conducting a "wide-ranging maritime survey" there. Three days later it announced its first drilling in the heart of the The drilling is close to the joint Japan-South Korea Development Zone, which was established under a treaty ratified by Japan's Diet in 1977. Peking said the treaty "vio-lated China's sovereignty."

The drilling site also is located

in the northernmost of several concessions offered to U.S. oil companies by Taiwan in the early 1970s.
"It's an extremely significant strategie point," said Mr. Harrison, "The Chinese have chosen to remind everyone with this well there's a need to resolve the question of title in these areas. It's also rejection of Taiwan's right to

To complicate the issue, both Ja-pan and China claim the Senkaku Islands, small uninhabited islets north of Taiwan.

have the concession.

One way for China and Japan to solve their problem in the East China Sea — forgetting for the moment Taiwan's claims — would be to set up their own joint development zooe. Whatever they do, the question is likely to be addressed before many years as Ja-pan's oeed to diversity oil sources s great and China's need for foreign currency through oil exports is also pressing

"About 100 percent, correctly speaking 99.7 percent to 99.8 per-cent, of Japan's oil supply is im-ported and 75 percent comes from the Persian Gulf," according to Toyoaki Ikuta, president of the Institute of Energy Economics here.

"So if oil exports from the Persian Gulf stop, Japan will lose al-most 60 percent of its total prima-ry energy supply," he said, "quite enough to throw Japan's economy

Japanese experts have been say-ing similar things for years, but a new worldwide trend to explore offshore oil resources may give Japan a chance to act on such warn-

'Strong Drive'

"The continental shelves of the world have just been scratched so far," said John P. Laborde, chairman of Tidewater Inc., on a recent visit here.

"There's a strong drive for countries and national oil companies to play their card, to drill offshore, to see if they've got oil and gas out there, to see if they can become

Société Générale



U.S. \$75,000,000

Transamerica Financial Corporation N.V.

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December 23, 1981

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CRÉDIT DE 600.000.000 DE FRANCS FRANÇAIS

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Continental Illinois Limited Crédit Lyonnais First Chicago Limited

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NYSE Nationwide Trading in 1981

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FOR A RETURN

International Herald Tribune

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Standard & Poors Index Low Lost Chg 9% 12%+ % 14% 15%- 3% 6% 7%-11 17% 63 +22% 15% 7% 76 33%- 7% 2% 44+ 4% 11% 2%+ % 13% 16%-13 2% 4% Asian News Units The Associated Press
KUALA LUMPUR — Asian encies have inaugurated a network in a move to news flow," it was announced here.

The president of the organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, Ahmad Mustapha Hassan,
said the establishment of the Asian
News Network (ANN) would also
promote good will and cooperation, among the Asia-Pacific resion.

Annual Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

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The world at your finger tips.

Herald Tribune

Attention: The First National Bank in St. Louis has changed its name.

คำเคือน ธนาคารเฟิร์สทเนชั่นแนลแห่งเซ็นหลุยส์ ได้เปลี่ยนชื่อใหม่แล้ว

Atención: The First National Bank in St. Louis ha cambiado de nombre.

Attenzione: The First National Bank in St. Louis ha cambiato il nome. Attention: The First National

Bank in St. Louis har skiftet navn. 御注意下さい セントルイスのファースト・ナショナル・バンクは

名前を変えました。 Achtung! Die First National Bank in St. Louis hat ihren Namen geändert.

Merk! First National Bank in St. Louis har forandiet navn.

알 림: 세인트 투이스의 세일 (비은행의 이름이 바뀌었습니다.

Atencao: The First National Bank in St. Louis mudou de nome.

Avis: The First National Bank in St. Louis a changé de nom.

注意:花旗銀行聖路易分行 已經變更名稱

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Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Notice To The Holders Of

Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

ware issued, notice is hereby given as follows:

The Company has made a free distribution of shares of the Company's Common-Stock to shareholders of record as of December 31, 1981 in Japan at the rate of 1.5 new shares for each 10 shares held. Accordingly, the conversion price at which the above-mentioned Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company have been adjusted effective as of January 1, 1982, from Yen 1,532 per share of Common Stock to Yen 1.332.20 per share of Common Stock.

by The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company

Treasury Bills

latures Tropies in: 2122

Nikko Securities announces a change of address as January 4th, 1982

is 15%% per annum.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nikko House, 17 Godliman Street, London, EC4 England Tel.: 248-9811 Telex: 884717

DUBAI BANK LTD

International Banking Corporation

Negotiable Floating Rate Dollar Certificates

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above mentioned Certificates of Deposit, pursuant to the

provisions thereof, that the rate of interest for the Interest Period December 31st, 1981 to June 30th, 1982

American Express

of Deposit due June 30th, 1983.

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Formerly First National Bank

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(Continued on Page 13) To our readers. .

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Over-the-Counter Penn State Downs USC (Continued from Page 12) Swedie 28 Swedie SATURDAY'S RESULTS EAST thrown by Todd Blackledge on Penn State's first play, Warner ran a trap up the middle. The defen-By Roy S. Johnson Holy Cross 61, Providence 52 MufSyLf lo Myersin 48 MylanLb NCACO NLICO New York Times Service PTSSIB.40
PTSSIB Jona 74. Army 57
Lotavette 73. New Hampshire 60
Lehigh 72, Lycoming 53
Long Island U, 121, Fia. Southern 117
Misoaro 102, George Mason 8o
St. John's 58, Columbia 51
61. Joseph's, Po. 72, Carmell 47
61. State 12, Macding 12 16.55 + 1 1 16.55 + 17 17.55 + 17 TEMPE, Ariz. — As Penn State 16年7727、79年77、74年70、19年7日的19年7月1日 19年7日 19 79 224 95th 1182 224 45th 1182 4 sive line had closed all the gaps, so Warner slanted left to the outside, it was the second consecutive year vas preparing to face the Heisman NLICO Norocos Norocos Norocos 2260 Naticiba. A Naticiba. A Naticiba. A Naticiba. NCNPBai NCNPB Trophy winner, Marcus Allen, and Southern Cal in the Fiesta Bowl, n which Warner had run for a Curt Warner made a promise. louchdown on his first carry in the Warner, the Nittany Lions' jun-Fiesta Bowl. Last year's run cov-61.Peter's 22. Merrimack 52 Seton Hall 75. Princeton 74 for tailback whose season of 1.044 ered 64 yards in the 31-19 victory yards rushing was marred by two barnstring injuries, admitted that over Ohio State. 1874 1815
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1 Its defense helped USC to tie at er 49, SI. Lowrence S SOUTH his respect for Allen was bound-13 23 Ws 4 Ws + 1 15 Ws + 15 Ws + 15 Ws + 25 Ws -25 Ws + 4 Ws 7 11 On the third play of the Nittaama St. 79. Albany, Ga. 55 oy Lions' next possession, Chip Banks intercepted a pass by Black-But, he had said quietly, "I in-tend to take the spotlight away from him." AUGUST 75, MISSISSEDE! 71 Bellermine 68, Tramsvivanja 6 Dovidsen 63, Furman 45 Dotta 51, 79, Olivet 67 Grambling 78, Miss. Valley 63 Iowa 57, South Carolina 47 ledge and ran 20 yards for the touchdown. By scoring two touchdowns and gaining a game-high 145 yards on 26 carries on Friday, Warner oot After a 60-yard punt by Dave Jockson St. 72, Alcorn St. 68 tyor, Penn State moved from its 30-to the 48 in the second period. only overshadowed Allen - who 714-192 676-192 676-193 715-194 1174-194 1174-194 118-194 1 Three plays later, Blackledge passed to Gregg Garrity, who had stepped in front of Joey Browner. isville 99. Duke 61 loese 52. 96. Prairio View 8 nphia 51, 91, E. Tennessee 5 cer 75. Georgia St. 67 was held to his lowest yardage of the season, 85 on 30 carries - but he also led Penn State to its third New Orleans 90, Kentucky 51, 69 a cornerback, for the catch that led consecutive bowl victory, 26-10, N.C.-Charlotte SL South Ala N.Caroling St. 75, Clemson 5 to a 52-yard touchdown play, tying before a record crowd of 71,053 at N.Carolius St. 7s. Clemator 59
Rust 79, Bethel 48
South Florido St. Bieno 49
SW Louisiana 82, NE Louisiana 69
Tennaisse 88, Alabama 67
Tr.-Charlemana 92, Testa, Wesleyon 52
Tennessee St. 80, N.Carolina Ab.T 70
Vanderbill 46, Mississippi 51, 53
Virginia 73, James Madison 48
Va.Commonwealth 55, Ala. Birminghor
Wake Forest 74, Georgia Tech 54 Blackledge's longest this season. Sun Devil Stadium. Now behind, 14-7, Allen lost the **Bedeviled** in Sun Devil ball for the secood time when Rog-er Jackson tackled him. Leo Wismewski, selected as the defeo-The defeat was the Trojans' worst in three seasons, surpassing the 13-point loss to Arizona State in the same stadium in 1978 when sive player of the game with six tackles, kicked the ball downfield and recovered it at the USC 25. Wake Forest 74, Georgia Tech 54 West Virginia 75, Virginia Tech 67 230 51 the final polls rated them No. 1 Seven plays later, Brian Franco added a field goal for a 17-7 lead, Mazur was injured on the oext Nickog s
Nic with Alabama. "They outplayed us in almost every way," said John Robinson, the USC coach. "They Xavier, La. 82, St. Xovier 70 At DWEST Akron 71, Deal USC possession, and Penn State missed an opportunity to score after intercepting a pass by Scott Salisbury, Mazur's freshman replacement, with 36 seconds left in the half. On two 20-yard pass re-played effectively and efficiently. We were bedeviled by them." The Trojans were not only bewitched, but also sloppy, losing two fumbles by Allen that led to 10 Penn State points. In addition, three Southern Cal passes were intercepted. The offense netted only 60 weeks rephice. NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE Division
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17 15 6 152
16 17 5 121
11 24 3 144 ceptions, the Nittany Lions moved from their 45 to the USC 1, from 22 11 23 13 17 15 16 17 11 24 where Blackledge failed to score 60 yards rushing. on an option as time expired. On the Trojans' first play from their 20, Allen bobbled the han-Penn State opened the second half with a nine-play, 80-yard drive that ended on a 21-yard touch-doff from John Mazur, the quart erback, and his knee hit the ball down sweep by Warner.
USC, now trailing, 24-7, answered with a 37-yard field goal by
Steve Jordan. But Dave Paffenroth into the air as Dave Opfar was making the tackle. The ball was caught by Roger Jackson, a defen-sive back, on the 17-yard-line. Select 3
Select 230
Se blocked a Pryor punt on the last play of the third quarter for a safe-After Vyto Kab, a tight end, tripped while running for a pass Long Fib 1.20 Lorimr . Solurday's Resetts
Alinnesote 4. Toronte 2 (Ciccarelli 2 (31),
Christett (13), Smith (23), Hartsburg Mt. Poyns
14(; Poiement (12), Aubin (11),
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Walter (21), Gartner 2 (16); Hilinko 18(, Smyl 11 to 12 to 374 374 32V2 2074 1176+ Washington S, Vancouver 2 | Corpenter 2 | 121, Wolfer (21), Gartner 2 | 16); Hilinko | 16), Smyl (131).

N.Y. Rongers A, Montreol 5 (Don Maloney 2 | 15), Best (21, Silk | 18), Powelich | 115), Vednole | 13); Loughlin | 19), Riseborough (4), Laughlin | 19), Riseborough (4), Laughlin | 18), Tremblay (10), Shuth | 1711, Edwardon 4, Baston 4 (Gretzky (57), Hagman | 15), Kurri (12), Anderson (17) | Cashmon | 19), Park 2 (7), Bourque (7)(.

N.Y. Islanders S, Chicago 3 (Bassy 2 (22), Tonelli (14), Persson | 12), Bourne (17); Saverd 2 | 19), Kerr (19), Guebec 6, Buffolo 2 (M, Stastny 2 (22), Tardif (28), Dupont (3), Clourier (18), Hander (10); Sovard (8), McCourt (19), Lambert | 1141).

Coloury S, Los Angeles 5 (McAdom (2), Bridgman (19), Lovalle (14), Labrotalen (5), Ratholtille (18); Toylor 2 (24), Fox (13), Smith (5), Donne (27) 1. Defroil 3. Colorada 1 (Neda Defrail 3. Colorada 1 (Nedomansky (4), Woods (3). Gare (10). Pester (41). Philodelphia 5. St. Lools 3 (Wilson (9), Co-charate (3), Hoffmeyer (4), Looch (10), Kerr 17). Klassen (3), Behyrin (13), Dunbor (71). Pitisburgh 9, Herritord 4 (Shedden 3 19), John-son (9), Kahoe 2 177), Sheppard 15), Gardner 2 (23): Shoubton (20), Howard (9), Prancis (9), Sulliman (181). leisman Trophy-winning tailback Marcus Allen fumbled on USC's first play, leading to a Penn State touchdown and starting the Nittany Lions on their way to a 26-10 Fiesta Bowl victory. 876- Va 479+ Va **American Exchange Options** Option & price Colls 1977129444 1977129444 1977129444 1977129444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 19771444 197714 197714 1977 Pocision Rice
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Texos A&M 57, Stephen F. Austin 45
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Tulans 71, Texos-Son Antonio 64
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Wesher 51, 80, Utah 51, 78

o 51, Colorado 51, 21 TOURNAMENT FINAL Green & Gold Classic TOURNAMENT FINA

Canadian Juniors Win Hockey Event

ROCHESTER, Minn. - hri Dudacek of Czechoslovakia scored the tying goal in the final period hut Canada claimed the championship with a 3-3 draw in the Interoational Hockey Federatioo's world junior hockey tournament

here Saturday night.

Marc Hahscheid and Mike Moller scored in the third period to erase a 2-1 Czechoslovakia lead, but Dudacek's tally at 15:30 knotted the game for good. Canada (6-0-1) won the round-robin event and its first world amateur title since 1961: Czecboslovakia (5-1-1) took the silver medal.

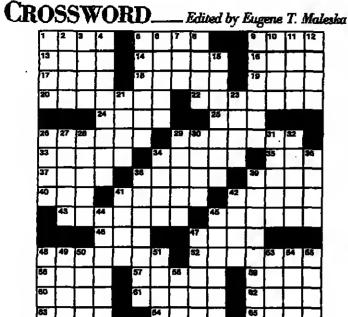
The Soviet Union defeated Sweden, 7-2; both teams finished 4-3 for the tournament. It was the first time since the event began in 1977 that the Russians have failed to win a medal and only the second time that the defending champion Swedes have finished worse than

Because of the Soviet Union's victory. Finland, which defeated the United States in an 8-4 fmale, took the bronze medal.

> **More Sports** On Page 15

Option & price Colls 13-16 13 324 7.16
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BOOKS

THE ARCHITECT

By Meyer Levin. 413 pp. \$15.50. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE LATE Meyer Levin explains in a footnote at the end of "The Architect," his novel based on the early life of Frank Lloyd Wright, that he had admired, written about, filmed and talked to the man who is the subject of his book. He abviously knew a great deal obout him, and the best ing about the novel is the tracing of Wright's development as an architect, the first architect in Levin's opinion to create a distinctive American or na tive style, as opposed to the eclecti-cism, that had dominated our build-

ings.
Until Frank Lloyd Wright, Levin suggests, the United States was an architectural melting pot, a Tower of Babel in which one borrowed style was piled on another in a misguided attempt to create an instant history for our young cities. He shows Wright learning simplicity and absorbing the dubious lesson that "form follows function" from Louis Sullivan before developing his own idiosyncratic man-

But while Levin is rather good at popularizing Wright's ideas, he is not so good at representing the architec-ture of Wright's personality. His no-velistic style might best be described as fatherly, and though he manages to avoid didacticism in describing Wright's work, be is painfully didaction about his subject's emotions. These are so thoroughly blueprinted that it seems as if Levin were trying to build a man according to plan.

One expects, even welcomes, sentimentality in a popular novel. It rep-



resents a kind of coziness of the emotions, and at its best — as in Dickens — sentimentality satisfies certain basic human needs, such as the desire for warmth, for comfort, for opti-mism, for faith, hope and charity. Without a degree of sentimentality, life would be unbearable. Even the strictest intellectual has his sentimentality, which he dignifies by calling it ireny.

Angels

But curiously enough, Levin's sentimentality is not satisfying. He can't seem to relax into it, in embrace it, poor Frank Lloyd Wright is forced to assume Levin's uncongenial rhythms without any real compensation. Wright's passion for huildings is almost pornographic compared to his stilted response to the two women who allegedly dominated his feelings in his first 40 years. On his first night of intimacy with the woman for whom he left his wife and six children, before the consummation of their long-deferred passion. Wright is pictured as revising in his mind the design of her nightgown according to certain ar-chitectural principles.

Even for a chivalrous writer like Levin, this second woman is rather too much, always reading, between embraces, difficult books in foreign languages. It is to Levin's credit, but not to his novel's, that his main female characters are all angels. Not. even a popular novel has theology

enough to support an angel.

There is only one — or at least it seems like one — irony in "The Architect": when Frank Lloyd Wright was arrested under the Mann Act for transporting his mistress across a state line for immoral purposes, the woman who made the legal complaint was president of the local Humane

What can one say? Levin has delighted millions of readers with more than a dozen books. In "The Archi-teet," be has tackled, as the expression goes, a major theme. He may even have succeeded in disproving, for povels at least, the old saw that form follaws function.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS.

By Robert Byrne

THE 20-year-old Chiburdanidze had no easy time of it against her 32-year-old challenger in the women's world championship game. Aleksan-driya held the upper hand in each of the first five games, although she spoiled her chances, missing a mate in the second encounter and scoring only one victory and four draws.

But Chiburdanidze fought back so

well that she had scored 8 points after 15 games, guaranteeing that she would keep her championship, although Aleksandriya quashed her bid to win the match outright by taking

the last game.

The playing strength of both women is almost equal to that of a man of international master rank. Should they or their successors improve, they

would be eligible to participate in the men's world championship.

In the seventh game Chiburdanidze took the lead for the first time by avoiding Aleksandriya's excellent opening preparation with 1 P. KN3, P. Q4; 2 P. KB4, an obscure sideline of Bird's Opening. As for Aleksandriya's 2... P. KR4!? leading to the exchange of rooks at move six, it used up a lot of tempi to prevent White from cas-tling on the kingside. Chiburdanidze's 13 N-B5 created

the possibility of achieving a knight outpost with 14 NxN followed by 15 N-K5, the central theme of Bird's Opening. The most obvious counter, Aleksandriya's 13...BxN; 14 BxB reproceed the bishop pair in a flexible conceded the bishop-pair in a siexible pawn position — never a pleasant de-cision.

recision.

Parting with another hishop hy 17... BxN; 18 PxB eased Aleksandriya's immediate problem of gaining maneuvering space for her pieces, but two knights do not often hold their own aginst two bishops.

Unfortumately, after 20 Q-Q4, Aleksandriya could not well play 20... NQ2 (with the idea of following with 21... P-B3) because 21 R-N1, 0-0-0; 22 Q-N4, Q-B2; 23 K-B1! creates a crushing threat of 24 B-N3!

The exchange with 23... N-Q2; 24 BxNP, NxP opened the position and

Position after 38 . . . K-K1

left Black with a vulnerable backward

The removal of a bishop by 30...NxBch; 31 PxB brought about an unbalanced pawn formation (White had a kingside majority against Black's on the queenside) that favored the bishop over the knight.

After 36...K-K1, Chibundanidze exploited the hemmed-in knight by 37 R-R61, R-Q1; 38 R-R8, threatening 39 B-N7, K-K2; 40 B-B6ch winning a

On 40 B-N7, faced with the loss of

a piece, Aleksandriya gave up.

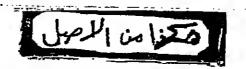


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Clemson's Victory in Orange Bowl Restores Respect for ACC Football

By Earl Gustkey

Lus Angeles Times Service MIAMI - The way Clemson University's national championship football team looks at it, the Atlantic Coast Conference has become a football conference.

After they had played a whole lot of defense and just enough oflense to beat Nebraska Friday night in the Orange Bowl, 22-15, it was not the standard "We're No. 1!" chant that was beard from Clemson's players as they marched jubilantly to their locker room. Instead, it was: "ACC! ACC!

ACC!... Moments later, Danny Ford, the Tigers' 33-year-old head coach, underscored that theme. "I think what v'all saw tonight was the Atlantic Coast Conference becoming a football conference," he said. It was the ACC's first oational championship since 1953, when Maryland won it.

Rival Coach Impressed One who appeared convinced of Clemson's claim was Nebraska's

coach, Tom Osborne. "They had by far the best de

fense played against all year," he said quietly, in the hot, burnid and unhappy Cornhusker locker room. "It wasn't anything Clemson did to us that we didn't expect; they just stopped us almost all night long. They only had one turnover;

they kept awfully good care of the ball. It seemed like every time we had the ball we had to go 70 or 80 yards to score. And against a defense like they've got, that's a tall

It was, in the end, indeed a crusher for Nebraska. With Georgia and Alabama, the second- and third-ranked teams, both losing Friday, Nebraska would have had an arguable case for the No. I spot by beating Clemson.

Clemson's field-goal kicker David lgwebuike, a 5-8 freshman soccer player from Nigeria, scored from 41, 37 and 36 yards. After lgwebuike's third field

had its worst series of the night. getting one first down but having to punt after quarterback Homer Jordan missed badly on two straight passes.

And while Clemson hit that soft spor, Nebraska had its brightest moments. Quarterback Mark Mauer, starting at his 31, directed a touchdown drive that was spearheaded by back Mike Rozier. He began finding gaps in Clemson's line that had not been there for three quarters.

Davis Saves Victory

McSwain gained a yard, a Jordan pass was badly underthrown and Nebraska's Jimmy Williams

the ACC's player of the year, probably made the game-deciding de-

pitchout at Nebraska's 37 on first down. On the next play, Davis again stopped Rozier after be had gained 6 yards. Then, on a critical third-and-four, a Mauer pitch to Craig was bobbled, Craig fell on it and was hit for a loss of three.
Only 5:24 remained at that

secutive running plays, ran the clock down to :06 before giving

Pitt Rally Nips Georgia; Texas, Washington Win

NEW ORLEANS - Dan Marino, the leading passer in the nation this season, threw a 33-yard touchdown pass to John Brown with 35 seconds to play Friday night, giving Pittsburgh a 24-20 triumpb over Georgia in the 48th annual

lier in the period, was buried by jubilant teammates after catching the game-winner on a fourth-andfive play with Pitt's time-outs ex-

what you did — comes as soon as you touch the ball," he said.

Buck Belue, the Georgia quarterback who plays in the shadow of Walker, threw a 6-yard touchdown

pass to Clarence Kay with 8 min-utes, 31 seconds left to give the

6-yard touchdown pass to Brown that put the Panthers in front, 17-13. with 11:40 left.

his own for a 23-yard gain.
Pittsburgh's obvious plan of attack was possession - with a large number of draw plays, for both tailback and fullback, and short passes underneath by Marino. That was the best way to keep the ball out of the hands of Walker,

Cotton Bowl Texas 14, Alabama 12

In Dallas, two fourth-quarter tonchdown drives gave Texas a stunning 14-12 Cotton Bowl victory over Alabama. Outfoxed for three quarters by

Walter Lewis, Alabama's versatile sophomore quarterback, the Longhorns marched 60 and 80 yards for touchdowns, with passes from Robert Brewer supplying the key yardage and a faked pass providing one touchdown. Texas then repelled two Crimson Tide posses-

win of my coaching career," said Fred Akers, the Texas coach. Texas, beaten only by Arkansas, fin-ished with a 10-1-1 record. Ala-

fourth quarter. Texas had no choice but to throw. Brewer, the

Texas 44. Two plays later, after having called time out to talk strategy with Akers, Brewer took three short steps back. Apparently expecting another pass, Warren Lyles, the middle guard, took the pass-block fake of Mike Baab, the Texas center, and rushed the quarterback. The Tide defense widened on the perimeters, but Brewer alertly sprinted back through the pocket for a 30-yard

SCUTINE TUN. Brewer was equally as impressive on the game-winning 11-play drive that began with 5 minutes 59 seconds left. On third and 10 from the Longhorn 20, he lobbed 37

tisans began celebrating as if the national championship was in

yard touchdown run around Clem-son's right side. A two-point con-version — by Craig — produced what would be the final, 22-15. Clemson hit rock bottom on its

But on Nebraska's next series, all-America linebacker Jeff Davis,

fensive plays.

First, he ran down Rozier on a

Bryan Thomas, the Pitt tailback, rusbed for 129 yards in 25 carries, overshadowing Georgia's Heisman

Bulldogs a 20-17 lead.

Before a crowd of 77,224 in the Superdome, Beiue took his team on an 80-yard drive after Marino's

Walker, who scored the first two of Georgia's three touchdowns, ined 23 yards on one run in the final drive to put the ball at the Pitt 10. Two plays before Walker's run, Belue went back to pass, found no one free, and took off on

the tailback who has gained 3,507 vards in two seasons.

picked off. sions in the last two minutes. "I think this was the greatest

bama was 9-2-1. Trailing by 10-0 early in the Longhorns' junior quarterback, pussed for 26 yards to Herkie Walls on third-and-16 from the

hand. Not quite. On its next possession, Clemson

Ripping off gains of 8, 9, 8 and 12 yards, Rozier had Nebraska at Clemson's 26 with 9:15 to go. Mauer gave it to Roger Craig, who ran through three tackles on a 26-

next series. Tailback Chuck dumped Jordan for no gain. Now, Clemson had to punt to a Cornhusker team that was finally

point and, after they punted, the Cornhuskers never had another chance. The Tigers ran off 10 con-

vards to Lawrence Sampleton, a tight end, on a play that Akers called "one of the big keys in our winning." Another 19-yard completion to Sampleton and a 10-yarder to Donnie Little, the wide receiver, positioned the ball at the Alabama 8. Terry Orr broke sever-al tackles over left guard for the Sugar Bowl game. Brown, who bad caught another touchdown and Texas took a 14-10 lead with 2:05 left.
Alabama, which entered the game with a No. 3 ranking, had a

touchdown pass from Marino car-

kickoff 61 yards. "The feeling — when you realize Lewis, who has a strong arm to match his running skills, threw deep on first down. The pass was intercepted inside the 1-yard line William Graham, a defensive

Trophy runner-up, Herschel Walk-er, who was limited to 84 yards in Fearing the consequences of a blocked punt from its end zone. Texas ran three safe plays and then let John Goodson, the punter, scramble to use up time and step out of the end zone for a safety.

The safety reduced the Longhorn lead from 4 points to 2 points, meaning Alabama could win with a field goal. But the safety also gave Texas more flexibility with a free kick from the 20.

good chance to regain the lead

when Joey Jones returned the

Rose Bowl Washington 28, lowa 0

In Pasadena, Calif., Washington routed Iowa, 28-0, in the 68th Rose Bowl game as Jacque Robinson came off the bench, gained 142 yards on 20 carries, averaged 7.65 yards a carry, scored two touch-downs and did not besitate to proclaim himself a future Heisman Tropby candidate after being se-lected as the game's most vaulable player.

Robinson had gained only 177
yards on 30 carries during the regular season and had missed nearly
half the year after dislocating two
fingers and undergoing surgery.
While Robinson and Steve Pelluer, the quarterback who completed 15 of 29 passes for 142 yards,
were energing on offense, the de-

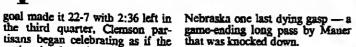
were starring on offense, the use fense was stingy. Iowa never got beyond Washington's 29-yard line and lost two fumbles and had consecutive forms of the consecutive forms

three passes intercepted.
Gordy Bohannon, the lowa quarterback who grew up in South Pasadena, a 10-minute drive from the Rose Bowl, could not get his team moving and had two passes

Washington achieved the 11th victory by a member of the Pacific 8 and the Pacific 10 Conferences over a Big Ten team in the last 13 Rose Bowl games. It was Washington's second Rose Bowl victory in five seasons and brought a sad end to Iowa's first winning football

season in 20 years. The game was decided late in the second quarter. With 1:40 to go, Hayden Fry, the lowa coach, elected to have his team not punt when it had a fourth down and seven yards to go on the Washington 40. A pass by Pete Gales, a reserve quarterback, was tipped by Dean Browning, a defender. Helped by a pass interference penalty in the end zone. Washington scored a touchdown in nine plays and, after a bad snap runned the point-after-touchdown attempt, had a 13-0 halftime lead.

lowa, which had the 10th-ranked defense in the National Collegiate Athletic Association, kept Washington scoreless in the third period. But in the fourth quarter, Robinson dashed and sidestepped 34 yards to his second touchdown. Pelluer hit Paul Skansi crossing right in the end zone for two points and a 21-0 lead.



In the first half, Nebraska looked like anything but a Big Eight champion. The Huskers scored the second time they had the ball but committed major penalties and set up two Clemson scores with fumbles.

Under Investigation

And so the Tigers, who achieved an unbeaten (12-0) season under the cloud of an NCAA investigation into alleged recruiting infractions, reached the pinnacle of college football.

With the Clemson band launching into another deafening "Hold That Tiger!" stanza, Ford shouted defiantly into the microphone and said: "We went out there twelve times this season and beat all them folks. Ain't no one else in America who can say that!"

MacArtime Bowl Winners

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Top-ranked Clemson, the nation's only undefeated and united major col-lege football team, has been awarded the 1981 MacArthur Bowl, Hall of Fame officials an-nounced Smiday.



With 35 seconds left in the game, John Brown caught a 33-yard pass to give Pittsburgh a 24-20 Sugar Bowl victory over Georgia.

Bengals, Chargers in AFC Final; Cowboys Romp

From Agency Dispatches
CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Bengals, using the all-propassing combination of Ken Anderson to rookie Cris Collinsworth for a tie-breaking 16-yard touch-down, posted the first playoff victory in their 14-year history Sunday and advanced to the American Conference title game with a 28-21 triumph over Buffalo here. Anderson hit 14 of 21 passes for 192 yards against the AFCs No. 1 pass

The Bengals, who had lost in their three previous postseason ap-pearances, will face San Diego nere next Sunday for a berth in

Jan. 24's Super Bowl XVI. The Bengals took a 14-0 lead af-ter one quarter but needed Anderson's passing in the final period to down the Bills — who were play-ing their fifth straight road game. Charles Alexander had two scoring runs and fullback Pete Johnson

added a one-yard TD for the winners, while running back Joe Cribbs scored on runs of one and

44 yards for the Bills.

After Buffalo tied the score at 21 on quarterback Joe Ferguson's scoring pass to Jerry Butler on the first play of the fourth period, An-derson directed a 78-yard scoring drive that ended with Anderson hitting Collinsworth over the middle for a 16-yard touchdown.
The Bills' final comeback at-

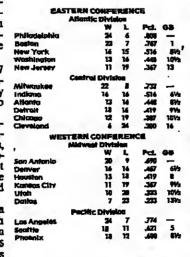
tempt was stymied by a bizarre mistake. On fourth-and-three at **NFL PLAYOFFS**

the Cincinnati 20 with 2:58 to play, Buffalo called time-out, and Ferguson hit Lou Piccone for an apparent first down - which was nullified on a delay-of-game penalty. Ferguson then overthrew Roland Hooks in the end zone,



Rolf Benirschke's 29-yard overtime field goal best Miami, 41-38, and advanced San Diego to the American Conference finals.

NBA Standings



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5 orbandar's Results

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17; Williams 22, Sikma 14).

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Son Antonio 148, Derver 127 (Gervin 28, Bonka,

Corzine 21; Thomeson 41, Enalish 21),

New York 121, Defroit 105 (S. Williams 28,

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Boston 106, Clevekand 103 (Bird 24, Archibold

16; Shas 25, K. Carr 19).

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field 19; R. Williams 17, Burdson 101,

Westhington 107, Inclinan 108 (Bolland 21, Ro
land 21; Bardom 24, C. Johnson 20).

Houston 106, San Diego 101 (Molone 23, Hoves

11; Williams 28, Bonka 17).

Friday's Results

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Friday's Results

Friday's Results
Philodelphic 125, Portland 105 (Erving 22, MLx
16; Mctf 27, Thormaco 197,
Golden State 125, Konsos City 93 (Free 24,
Short 21; E. Johnson 22, S. Johnson 21).

U.S. College Football Polls

The Amodated Press NEW YORK — The pop to teams in The Associated Press final college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, section records and total points: 2. Texas 3. Penn St. (1) 4. Pitisburgh ... 5. So, Mathodist (1) 4. Georgia 7. Alabama 8. Migmi 9. No. Carolina 10. Washington 11. Nebraska

United Press Interna-NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches' final for 20 college Socialistics, with first-place value and records in

> **More Sports** On Page 13

 Alebama (1-2-1)
 Weshington (16-2)
 No. Coroline (16-2)
 Nebroska (1-2)
 Michigan (1-3)
 Brieham Youne (11-2) 12 Ohlu St. (7-3) 12, Ohio St. (1-3) 11, Sc. Cellfernia (1-3) 14, Okideberra (7-4-1) 15, Jove (1-4) 16, Arkonses (1-4) 17, Miscissiopi St. (1-4) 18, W. Virginia (1-3) 19. Sa. Missississi (1-2-1) 76, Sa. Mississisci [1-2-1] 22, Attissouri (3-4).

(By consernant with the American Footboli Conches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA were inettrible for the top 20 and national chemplonship consideration by the UPI board of coaches. Teams on probation were Arizona State, Migmil and Southern Methodist.]

5, Georgia (10-2) 6, Alebama (7-2-1)

Transactions HOCKEY

Noticed Hockey League

ST. LOUIS—Assigned Bill Stewart, defensement to Soft Lake City of the Central Hockey League.

VANCOUVER—Assigned Jerry Buffer, forward, to Dollos of the Central Hockey League.
Recoiled Gary Lissul, center, from Dollas. SO, CAROLINA—Named Rabert Marcum offi-letic director, storing him to a three-year con-tract; concurred the real-year hand to be Event-chalsont footboll coach, so be may loss Texas and the director confliction.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The Bills tied the score 14-14 on an electrifying 44-yard TD run by Cribbs at 4:37 of the third quarter. Cribbs broke off left tackle, cut across the middle and left five Bengals strewn on the turf. Cincinnati quickly regained the lead, 21-14, at 8:04 of the third quarter when Alexander ran 20 yards through a gaping bole on the right

side, ending a six-play drive. Chargers 41, Dolphins 38

In Miami, Rolf Benirschke, given a reprieve after be bad blown an easy field goal earlier in over-time, kicked a 29-yarder 13:52 into the extra period, boosting San Di-ego to a 41-38 victory over Miami

Saturday night.
The Chargers tied the game, 38-38, with 58 seconds left to play on quarterback Dan Fouts' third TD pass, his second to rookie running back James Brooks. Following that 9-yarder, the Dolphins drove to the San Diego 25-yard line but could do no further damage.

The Chargers took the overtime kickoff and marched from their 13 to the Miami 8. But Benirschke, who this season had hit all nine of his field-goal tries from inside the 30, hooked a routine 27-yarder to Fouts then began the winning drive at the Charger 16. From the Miami 49, he found Charlie Joiner

for a completion that carried to the Dolphin 10. On first down, Benirschke ended the highest-scoring playoff game in NFL history. surpassed the record of 73 estab-lished by Washington and Chicago in the Bears' 73-0 championship victory in 1940 and equaled in

1957 when Detroit beat Cleveland, 59-14. The Dolphins eppeared to be out of it after the Chargers rolled up a 24-point lead in the first quarnp a 24-point lean in the first quarter. But Strock, replacing an ineffective David Woodley at quarter-back, rallied the Dolphins to within a touchdown at halftime and then drove them to a 38-31 lead early in the final quarter.

Strock threw three touchdown passes, two to tight end Joe Rose and a 50-yarder to Bruce Hardy. The most electrifying play of the game came on the final play of the first half. Strock, with ax seconds left and the ball on the San Diego 40. passed 15 yards to Duriel Harris; Harris, wheeling, lateraled

the ball to running back Tony Nathan - who sprinted the remaining 25 yards untouched to cut the delicit to 24-17. Strock came out throwing in the

English Ruggers Win, 15-11

International Herald Tribune LONDON - England thumped Australia, 15-11, in a soggy letlown Saturday that squelched high bopes among Australians, neutrals and many Englishmen for a long-awaited demonstration of effective running rugby at Twick-

Almost everything went wrong for the touring Australians. Drizzle and unexpected problems at halfback hobbled them from the start. A three-legged tiger was outfought by a bull .

The points came from a try by English flanker Nick Jeavons, converted by center Paul Dodge, and three penalty goals by fullback Marcus Rose, to two unconverted Australian tries by left wing Brendan Moon and a penalty goal by fullback Paul McLean. With the possible exception of a

towering lineout performance by England's French-based lock, 6foot-5 Maurice Colclough, the day's best-remembered feature may prove to be the unscheduled feminist entertainment that flabbergasted the crowd at halftime.

A young lady whose visible clothing was shoes and jeans skipped onto the dreached field the new south stand and pranced around with arms raised, waggling large attributes at the male traditionalist assembly — un-

third quarter, hitting Harris for 30 and 19 yards before passing 15 to Rose for the touchdown that tied it 24-24. But following a Miami punt, Fouts quickly found Winslow on a ball back with interest 25-yard scoring pass. San Diego's lead beld up for less than three

minutes. Strock took the Dolphins from their own 17 to midfield before hitting Hardy at the Charger 25, a step behind Woodrow Lowe. not putting their game together. Scrumhalf John Hipwell, who in The Dolphins took their only lead of the game seven seconds into the fourth quarter when Nathan swept 12 yards into the

Miami appeared set to win, but, with 4:39 remaining in regulation time, fullback Andra Franklin fumbled at the San Diego 18 and the Chargers' Pete Shaw recovered. Fouts started throwing immediately, eventually teaming with Chandler on a 19-yard play to the Miami 9 before Brooks' reception

end zone.

tied the game.

Cowboys 38, Buccaneers 0 In Irving Texas, Dallas crushed Tampa Bay, 38-0, Saturday to move into the National Confer-ence final. The Cowboy defense hounded quarterback Doug Williams into four interceptions and sacked him four times while limiting him to 10 completions in 29 pass attempts for 187 yards.

Dennis . Thurman, ... the. Dallas right cornerback, intercepted passes on successive series in the opening period; he returned the second erds to the Tauma Bay 47 from which point the Cowboys drove for their first score. Field position shackled the Bucs

throughout, as Cowboy punts left them to start series at their 21, 20, 8, 20, 8 and 19. In the third period the Cowboys drove 80 yards in nine plays for a touchdown after the opening kickoff, and then used interceptions by Michael Downs and Ed Jonies to pad their lead to 31-0.

NFL Playoffs · CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS Substitions Resents
Noticeal Conference
Deritas 36 Tomos Bor 6
American Conference
Sof Dispa C. Nipra 3
Sandoy's Gornes
American Conference Cincinnati 28. Buffalo 21

Denton's next service.

the eighth match point.

But Denton saved two match points before holding serve to go to 4-5. Kriek held another match

point at 40-30, but Denton saved that before succumbing, 4-6, on

speculation that the topless bonus was an Australian ploy to distract England's huddled players from the impassioned lecture they were getting from their captain. Bill Beaumont admitted later he

her off with gingerly precautions.

"Five-live up and down and 44 inches around," estimated a dry

voice in the press box. There was

was worried at the time. England led, 6-3, but the Australians' chances looked good. They would have the wind behind them in the second half. They would have had time to adjust better to wet conditions rarely to be found in New South Wales or Queensland. And their superior fitness near the end of a three-month tour should start

Hacking It

to tell.

So the English charged back into play with a vengeance, recovering their own kickoff, punting high and putting Australia in big trouble when the ball came down. But flyhalf Huw Davies lost the ball behind a promising-looking scrum near Australia's line. Moon kicked upfield and chased. After a kamikaze dive on the ball by Eng-lish left wing Mark Slemen, Moon was able to hack it on and score in

the left corner. McLean orissed the conversion. Rose and Dodge proceeded to miss three penalty shots. The third quarter ended with Australia still

in the lead, 7-6. Yet Colclough's tyranny at the lineouts was providing possession and Davies' kicks were often securing position, which is the reason England was getting the penalty shots. Too often for English comfort, though, punts were too long and MeLean was able to kick the

England's loose forwards and backs were almost matching the Australians in defense. English scrummaging power was wearing down Australia's forwards. Above all, the Australian halfbacks were

three weeks will be 34, still has one of the fastest services in the world, but be had been idle with injuries for almost a month and now played nowhere near his top form and behind forwards unable to give him quality possession. Several of his passes zoomed off into thin air. When flyhalf Mark Ella

til three bulky attendants bustled ally doomed before it could be

Beaumont cranked up the pressure midway through the half. An enormous up-and-under punt left the Australians frantic against a bullocking Colelough, although a scrum penalty enabled McLean to kick clear. When the subsequent lineout fed McLean, an English charge spoiled his punting aim and Rose fielded on the run and kicked high. Only a great tackle by center Andrew Slack stopped Slemen

from scoring in the corner. Concussed, Slemen was led off amid a standing ovation — applause, it seemed then, for what might have been, as if England was destined to be a praiseworthy loser. Instead, Ella immediately tried to attack from behind his line and England's forwards mauled ahead for Jeavons to touch down.
Dodge's conversion made it 12-7.

England.
Australia never stopped attacking, but Beaumont's men, like the jubilating home crowd, were now too high to stop. Another penalty kicked by Rose after Davies had made the best run of the game was more than enough to offset Moon's second try, which captain Mark Loane prepared behind a scrum in the left corner.

As against Wales and Scotland. the Australians scored more tries but lost. In 22 matches so far on their 24-match tour, they have scored 62 tries and allowed only nine. But they have lost six games - drawing one and winning 15; their only victory in the four tests came against Ireland.

One More Week They have one more week. After West Wales in Llanelli on Tuesday, they face the Barbarians - in effect, more or less the best players Britain, Ireland and France can assemble - in the tour finale Satur-

day in Cardiff. Loane, a 6-foot-3 physician who has taken over the captaincy from Tony Shaw, praised England's "fine lot of forwards," but added a dour description of their victory formula: "Win as many lineouts as possible, kick the ball down the field and hope for a penalty. We'd

rather play running rugby." The Barbarians feel that way. too, so if the fates approve of rug-by football they will provide a dry day in Cardiff.



England's Maurice Colclough and Australians Greg Cornelsen and Mark Loane jump at Twickenham. Steve Smith looks on.

as the 40th competitor.

(about 565 feet).

canceled.

Andreja Leskovsek, the promis

ing 16-year-old Yugoslav, scored one of the major feats of the day

by finishing ninth after starting off

The difficult course — described

by various coaches as "murderous,

very demanding and only for the

best" — took its toll: Only 27 of the 77 starters finished the race.

The first run was flagged with 52 gates and the second with 53, both on a vertical drop of 170 meters

A sudden and unseasonal thaw

had made the course harder still. Monday's giant slalom has been

Deckert Retains Lead

In 4-Hill Ski Jumping

INNSBRUCK - Manfred

Deckert of East Germany and Per

Bergerud of Norway shared first-

place Sunday in the ski jumping

competition bere, the third event in the four-hill tournament. Deck-

ert retained his lead in the stand-

ings, with Roger Rund of Norway

The four-hill competition is re-

garded as the most prestigious part

of the World Cup series for ski

Hess Takes 3d Consecutive Cup Slalom Race

thing is possible. I skied the second run without a single mistake."

Third place surprisingly went to Olga Charvatova of Czechoslovakia. It was the 19-year-old's best performance ever in a cure surprise. MARIBOR, Yugoslavia - Erika Hess of Switzerland scored ber third consecutive World Cup slalom victory Sunday, skiing a flaw-less second run on the last Ha-bakuk course on Mount Pohorje

ond behind first-leg leader Perine Pelen of France. Pelen, with a dis-astrons second run, finished fourth. Hess almost fell in the first run but a courageous second leg gave ber an edge of almost a full second over Maria Rosa Quario of Italy, who was timed in 1:38.43.

The 19-year-old World Cup leader clocked 1:37.58 after start-

ing the second heat almost a sec-

It was Hess' 10th cup victory, ninth in slalom. "My first run was very difficult," said an elated Hess. "The course was very steep and fast and I almost fell. Although I was lagging behind, I was hoping I could win because on such a course any-

WOMEN'S SLALOM 1. Eriks Hess, Switzerland, 1:37,58. 2. Maria Rosa Quario, Italy, 1:38,43. 2. Martin Rese Quorte, Italy, 1:28.43.
2. Olge Charvetovs, Craedioslovakia, 1:38.53.
4. Partine Peier, Franca, 1:38.70.
5. Christin Cesser, J. S.A. 1:27.63.
6. Danikei Zihi, Italy, 1:27.95.
7. Piera Macchi, Ifety, 1:40.16.
8. Carlista Kingbeier, West Germany, 1:40.25.
4. Andreid Labkarskie, Vugosiovia, 1:40.53.
10. Fobierus Serrot, France, 1:40.60. 12. Brighte Glur, Switzerland, 1:41.19. 13. Sylvic Eder, Austria, 1:41.29. 14. Chrdy Nelson, U.S.A., 1:41.39. 15. Cloudia Riedi, Austria, 1:41.59.

WORLD GUP STANDINGS
1. Hess. 178 points.
2. Irans Erpite, West Germany, 139.
3. Cooper, 169.
4. Querie, 77. 5. Horary Wenzel, Lifechtenstein, and Pelan. 72.
7. Leo Sölkster, Austrio, 51.
8. Ursula Konsett, Liechtenstein, 50.
9. Mario-Céclie Gras-Gousener, Fra Doris de Asastini, Switzerland, 45.

MELBOURNE - Johan Kriek became the first South African to win a grand slam tennis tournament when he captured the Australian Open Sunday by beating American Steve Denton, 6-2, 7-6, Denton, who has jumped 360 spots to 54th on the ATP computer ranking in the last year, saved seven match points against Kriek. Kriek took control early in the year's first event in the grand slam round, which also includes the French and U.S. opens and Wimbledon, winning the first two sets and breaking Denton's serve in the 10th game of the third. But Den-

Kriek Wins Australian Open

By Beating Denton in 4 Sets

Johan Kriek

ton saved four match points and broke back in the 11th. Kriek broke back again in the 12th, but succumbed, 1-7, in the tiebreaker. Denton continued to fight hard in the fourth set despite a series of magnificent passing shots from Kriek Kriek broke Denton's serve in the seventh game, held serve and moved to match point on

In the doubles final, Australians Mark Edmondson and Kim War-wick defeated Americans Hank Pfister and John Sadri, 6-3, 7-6.

jumpers. The fourth and last event is at Bischofshofen, Austria.

a distant second.

NFL SUPER BOWL 1st time in PARIS

Live telecast on GIANT SCREEN Sunday, January 24 - 10 p.m. SALLE PLEYEL, TEL: 563.88.73 252 Faubourg St Honori, 75008 Paris

Language

The Disappearing \$

By William Safire

TEW YORK — Have you no-Ticed the way dollar signs have been disappearing lately? As the money supply goes up, the dollar-sign supply goes down.
Flip through the pages of The
New York Times and look at the retail advertisements. More and more stores are dispensing with

dollar signs. "Pure cashmere pure luxe by Ciao, adver-uses Lord & Tayconcluding "Reg. with: "Reg. 240.00, 167.99." And this from Bonwit Teller, advertising Boosblouses:

Jewel-necked, puffed at the shoulders - 70.00." To overcome the chafing of jewels on the neck, Bloomingdale's offers Max Factor's "Living Proof Skin Nurturing Concentrate, 9 vials, 35.00."

On the other hand, retailers from Cartier and Macy's use dollar signs in their ads, resisting the tide.
What's going on?
"People know what we are talking about without the dollar sign,"

says Eleanor Koslossky at Bloomingdale's. "Besides, once you use it in an ad, you have to use it every time a price appears, and then you'd have dollar signs all over the place."

Visual Decision

Bonwit Teller agrees with the practice, but for a different reason: Ours was a visual decision not to use the dollar sign," says Grace Perez. "It is easier to see the prices

without the dollar sign." B. Altman has another reason: We do not use dollar signs in our ads because the typeface that we use has fat and ugly dollar signs," says Mary Irish. "Rather than destroy the looks of the ad, we simply don't use the sign. There is nothing pretentious about it."

"I suspect the elimination of the dollar sign is guided by an illadvised sense of 'elegance,' writes Claudio Campuzano, of New York City, "the same sense of 'elegance' that leads to the present use of so many euphemisms

Pushy Emblem

The stores which do use the crass, noisy, pushy emblem that signifies they sell goods for (ugh) money strike no poses of truth-in-

marketplace. On the contrary, Saks Fifth Avenue's Elaine Garefolo says, "Saks uses the small dol-lar sign because that is the typeface we have. There are no psychological implications." And Judy West of Wallachs illustrates the practicality of that company's choices: "It is our policy to use the dollar sign when we have an even-numbered item — that is, instead of the decimal point and following zeros. When there is a price with cents following the decimal point, then we do not use the dollar

At Brooks Brothers, Mildred Schlesinger sounds like Brooks Brothers: "We use the dollar sign cause we do everything the traditional way."

What does this split decision on dollar signs signify? Is it a spaceage space-saver or an opulent-era op-out? I think Campuzano has a point. The absence of the dollar sign is a little la-di-da. It should not be so costly to a store's prestige to proclaim the cost of its wares, and it might even tell the international traveler something he

Cloaked in Controversy

The dollar sign itself, now derogated as fat and ugly by the unfor-giving Mary Irish of Altman's, has its origin cloaked in controversy. A prevailing belief is that the sign is derived from a "U" superimposed on an "S," with the bottom of the "U" worn off by time. This is almost surely wrong. So is the notion that it was invented by Thomas Jefferson when he proposed the dollar as the U.S. unit of money.

One theory holds that it comes from an abbreviation of the peso. A more intriguing theory suggests that the "pillars of Hercules," symbols of strength and power, which appeared on ancient Tyrian coins, are the source of the sign. These pillars, entwined by a scroll, reappeared on Spanish "pieces of eight" and later became the symhol for both the peso and the dol-

I think it is a graceful symbol, with ancient roots and a mysterious history, as beautiful and significant as anything else that appears in a retail ad. Besides, it helps the reader to know that the number the advertiser is whispering isn't the amount of zlotys that the purchaser is expected to pay.

"And it will always be there. A: someone once said, that long, sad, unfortunate island will be there after the last Indian and after the Spaniard and after the last African and after the last Ameri-

African and after the uast American and after the last of the Cubans, surviving all disasters, eternally washed over by the Gulf Stream: beautiful and green, undying eternal."

— "View of Dawn in the Trop-

By Charles Greenfield

ntional Herald Tribune ONDON - During a lecture in Miami on "Writing in Exile" given by Guillermo Ca-brera Infante, Cuba's foremost novelist and critic-in-exile, ar earnest young man asked whether it was possible to write serious books outside one's native land

One never writes in Miami, London, in Paris, nor any city, much less any country, for that matter," Cabrera Infante replied. "One writes in a room, away from noise, in a chair, with a pen or a typewriter and a white paper that must be filled before the next one is started. It's like love in the intimacy of one's solitude, without worrying who to reach or who will read you." A youthful 52, with long, gray-

ing hair, a well-manicured goatee and small, round glasses, Cabrera Infante for nearly 20 years has been one of the most lucid, outspoken observers of the Cuban revolution, charting its errat-ic dips and turns with an unflattering accuracy.

Banished in 1965

"I consider myself like a whore who got married and is now a re-spectable lady," he said in an interview a few days after the conference, just before returning to London, his home since he was banished from Cuba in 1965. He was referring to his support of the revolution in the early days, hiding guns and explosives in his Havana house and editing the influential and controversial magazine, Luñes de Revolución, which was later suppressed by the government.

"I was really born into a Communist household," he says. "My father was active in the early '30s against the dictator Machado, and later on became one of the founders of the Cuban Communist Party in my hometown" (Gibara, in Oriente province, the easternmost region of Cuba).

His mother was a Catholic and a dedicated member of the party.

Writer in Exile

Guillermo Cabrera Infante Observes Cuba From His London Retreat

"I can still see our living room in Havana," he says, "where she had hung a painting of Jesus bleeding on the cross with an enormous portrait of 'Bloody Jo-seph,' that is, Stalin, right next to it. It was a very complicated place to grow up in."

Havana is the obsessive subject, if oot the main character, of his writing. "First of all it was the higgest impression of my life." he said. "Even as a boy I never cared much for nature with its trees and beautiful scenery. So Havana became for me 'The City as the Great Adventure.' And although I explored it and tried to conquer it, I always failed. Perhaps in desperation I then turned to literature.

In the early 1950s, Cabrera Infante wrote short stories and parodies of Latin-American writers and and spent some time in jail oo charges of obscenity for a story in which one of the characters, an American, uttered a few four-letter words in English.

With Batista's overthrow, Cabrera Infante, like many young Cuban writers, embraced the new regime — only to fall from grace soon afterwards for his involvement with Luñes de Revolución. Sent off to Brussels as a cultural attache (a post he describes as "more remote than if they had sent me to manage a hydroelectric plant in Siberia"), he re-turned to Havana in 1961 and was treated as a nonperson with no means of support.

Exile in Cuba

"I lived off my wife's salary then," he says. "I used to say I was the first pimp of Socialist Cuba. It was very dangerous to write in Cuba. There was an extraordinary self-censorship, so the official one was practically

Of that uncertain period, Cabrera Infante once said: "My solitude and my being distant-inooe's-place, my estrangement, gained me the rare privilege of looking at my own country and not recognizing it. Or of getting to know it in its new role. Of seeing that it was not only impover-ished but peopled with unhistoric zombies, suffering their new misery in silence: a loquacious race who were being forced to become

He left Cuba, publishing in 1967 his acclaimed novel of exuberant, madcap humor, Tres Tristes Tigres" (Three Trapped Tigers), whose title, Cabrera Infante insists, is no more than an alliterative tongue twister. The book, which avoids all reference to Castro's Cuba and its socialist realism, depicts with vengeful nostalgia the decadent, bacchanalian night life of Batista's Havana during the 1940s and '50s. The book starts off at the Tropicana! the MOST fabulous nightclub in the WORLD" and details strip joints, cabarets, sleazy jazz cellars and chowcitos, popular bars where people sang

Linguistic Assault

Its main characters - wouldbe artists, photographers, bongo players and assorted pseudo-in tellectuals - wander the city streets and keep up a steady lin guistic assault on the Spanish nguage with puns, jokes, anagrams, palindromes and parodies of Cuban writers.

The book, which begins in the 1940s, uses filmlike crosscuts to describe the movement of time. "It's not really a book about a given period or region. It's about nostalgia. . . . My characters — if characters at all — are more like a gallery of voices," says Cabrera Infante, who acknowledges his debt to "The Satyricon," "Don Quixote," "Ulysses," "Tristram Shandy" and Lewis

The reason why my novel still holds up is that it takes language as its main theme," he said. "The subject matter doesn't really matter. TTT is about language and languages - forms of eternity so that the book remains contem-

poraneous as it's being read.
"I believe in the virtue of rewriting, oot just correcting, but taking the text as a palimpsest, scratching it and writing over it and at the same time revealing what is under it. The second editioo of TTT was completely different, and that's the one I used for translation."



Cuban author charts erratic turns of Castro's revolution.

His latest covel, "La Habana para um Infante Difunto" (to ap-pear in English as "Infante's In-terno"), traces the sexual education of a young Havana boy to manhood in a straightforward, linear fashion

"I'm oot the protagonist. The T of the novel is not the writer, Cabrera Infante. The narrator is a student who is always learning through trial and error.

Writers and Politics

As for writers getting involved in politics, a common habit in Latin America, Cabrera Infante remains skeptical at best: "In Cuba, heroes have a tendency to become martyrs in direct proporrion to their becoming traitors. Jose Marti, perhaps our greatest bero, was destroyed as a poet and writer when he took up politics. But his prose work, despite its florid side, was tightly in control. It has the metal quality of plati-num and the fluidity of mercu-

Like Marti, Cabrera Infante has used exile not only as a base for survival, but as a means for forging his most powerful weap-oo: the written word. "If I had oot been pushed into exile, I would have been the director of a magazine in Havana, something similar to Playboy," he jokes.

"I think that exile has made my work better. Proust did very well in oot returning to Combray because be would have lost the time he was finding in his writing. I have not been able to return to Cuba, so I had to invent a Havana for myself, out of words, which has been a celebration!"

By Frederick M. Winship United Press International NEW YORK — Anchor stones found off the coast of California were not dropped there by ships carrying explorers from Chi-na years before Columbus discovof an area where boats frequently anchored and occasionally lost their anchors — in short, a favored

fishing area.`

ered America but were lost by Chinese fishermen living in California less than 100 years ago, according to a California historian. Frank J. Frost said in an article in Archaeology magazine that pi-erced stones found in 12 to 25 feet of water off Palos Verdes peninsu-

la south of Los Angeles in 1975 "are almost certainly Monterey shale, one of the most common coastal formations in southern California. Frost who is professor of the

history of seafaring at the University of California, Santa Barbara, said the origin of the stone anchors was ascertained by tests cooducted by the university's geology department in 1980. The finding was contrary to a claim made by James R. Moriarty III, an anthropologist at the University of San Diego, and a colleague, Larry J. Pierson, in an article published in the Anthropological Journal of Canada two years ago.
In the article, entitled "Stone

Anchors: Asiatic Shipwrecks Off the California Coast," Moriarty and Pearson said geological studies showed the stones were not of California origin and cited this as evi-dence that "Asiatic vessels reached the New World in pre-Columbian times." They ooted previous finds such as carbon steel blades on the Washington coast and Japanesestyle pottery in Ecuador.

William Clewlow, formerly with the University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology. supported Moriarty and Pearson's conclusion, adding that many ar-chaeologists believe in long and continuous contact between Asia and America. Clewlow said he believed the stones to be 500 to 1,000 years old "on the basis of style." What style?" asked Frost in a

telephone interview with UPI. "Only a limited amount of style is required to bore a rough hole in a rock so it can hold a rope, Clewlow's statement about what many archaeologists believe is a gross distortion of current opinion in the ranks of what always has been a cautious profession.

"Presumably people already in California shaped these stones and drilled holes in them. The large number of objects — between 20 and 30 have been located off Palos

Chinese Anchor Puzzle ocean hottom would seem to rule out any pattern left by a

shipwreck. Instead, the impression is left

To find out who manned these boats, historians and scientists need look "no further in the past than the last century." according to Frost. The stream of Chinese workers who came to California for employment in mines and later on the railroads in the mid-1800s were mostly from the Pearl River delin and had experience in fishing, an industry ignored by Californians of the day. "These Chinese built junks and

sampans out of redwood logs and turned to fishing north and south along the coast from San Francisco." Frost said. "It is hard to resist the working hypothesis that the Palos Verdes stones represent evidence of California fishermen who made frequent visits to a reef rich in marine life. There is no other human agency in the history of the California coast that had both the need for implements made of local stone and the means to get them to

where they are found today."

A Chinese marine historian has confirmed that the stone anchors are of a type used in China for thousands of years and anthropologist Eve Armentout Ma of the University of California, Davis, researched the development of California's fishing industry by the Chinese and interviewed a number of elderly persons who remember the use of stone anchors even in the early decades of this century.

according to Frost.

"If the Chinese anchor mystery is to be solved, it will be by the rigor of scientific method rather than the distraction of fabulous speculation," Frost said, "I've also, received reports that more stones have been found a little south of San Francisco, off Monterey and oear the channel islands off Santa Barbara.

In addition to the anchors, other stone artifacts have been located by divers and University of California students in the Palos Verdes waters. Frost believes these may have been oet anchors or stones used to manipulate oets and permanent mooring stones. He said the actual purpose of many of the stones is the biggest mystery remaining to be solved.

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——MEET THE NEW——

February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

The election of François Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris. The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; André Chandernagor, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of French and foreign bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The latter will include: Rodolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra: Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Yves Ragougneau, President of Sony France.

Each presentation will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous French-English translation will be provided at all times. To register for this exceptional international conference. please complete and return the registration form below today.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office. 1g1 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris.

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Participation fee: F.F.5,500 per person (plus 17.6% VAT for registrations from France) or equivalent. Conference documentation will include a copy of the 1982 edition of the French Company Handbook, the only English language guide to

☐ Please invoice Fees are payable in advance of the conference.

Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 22. After that date a cancellation fee of F.F. 1.000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. HOTEL REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: The Intercontinental Hotel International Herald Tribune Conference 3 Rue de Castiglione 75040 Paris Cedex 01. Telephone: 260.37.80. Telex: 220114.

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